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8NS-104-94-077, Miscellaneous
Correspondence & Memos, 1897-1994

Misc. Newspaper Articles

1987-1994

THE GREAT MINT ROBBERY

BY

LOUIS T. MONAHAN

Why it has always been called the "Mint Robbery" is not exactly understandable. The Federal Reserve Bank truck was held up in front of the Mint and the bank guards relieved of \$200,000 in \$5.00 bills. If the holdup had occurred in front of the Public Library (just 1½ blocks east of the Mint) would they have labeled it "The Great Public Library Robbery"? The International News Service reported it saying, "First Successful U.S. Mint Holdup"; also, "There have been cases of petty thefts from government mints, but never an organized holdup on so grand and successful scale".

On the morning of December 18, 1922, at 10:40 A.M., this historical incident took place. At that time, the Denver Federal Reserve Bank was located in small quarters in the Continental Trust Building at 16th and Lawrence. In those cramped offices, there were no vaults for storing currency. As a consequence, the Mint at Denver was the custodian of large amounts of currency. The bank made two or three trips to the Mint each week to pick up large amounts of currency.

At the front entrance that morning were Frank Smith, Captain of the Guard, Joe Herd and Pete Diodinger, Guards, James Cain and myself. Mr. Olson, Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank, and Mr. O.T. Linton, Bank Guard, passed us on the way out, their arms loaded with bundles of currency. Within one minute, firing started out in front. Herd and Kiodinger were standing on the top step in front of the door shooting in the direction of the Federal Reserve truck. Jim Cain grabbed a pistol off the rack by the door and I used one of the rifles. We both got out of the front door just in time to see Linton fall with a fatal wound in his chest.

To those of you who have had occasion to work at the Denver Mint or visit us, you may recall that the front entrance to the Mint is fitted with two large bronze doors that open inward. About two feet in front of the doors are two heavy grill doors that swing outward. At the time of the robbery, a shelter hut was in place in front of the grill. This was a simple wooden construction with one small glass paneled wood door for entering. The bronze doors as well as the grill doors were always open during business hours. The whole front of this wood door and hut as well as the glass panaling over the door was riddled with bullet holes. How either Herd or Kiodinger escaped being shot is a mystery.

The holdup car was a touring car with the side curtains pulled down and was parked on the left of the Federal Reserve truck. For this reason, (the truck being in front of the holdup car) none of the bandits were hit at that moment. As the holdup car drove off, one of the bandits was on the running board just getting into the car. Kiodinger shot at him and his companions were soon to pull him into the car. This man was later found dead in the bandit car when it was found in a residential garage a week later.

As the bandit car neared the intersection of Colfax and Cherokee at the corner of the Mint, they received a very lucky break when a coal truck emerging from Cherokee Street turned right onto Colfax. If this truck had been crossing Colfax, there would have been a collision. However, they escaped this and continued on up around the Civic Center to the hill by the Capitol. Here again they were forced to slow down as the hill between Lincoln and Sherman Streets was covered with ice. They couldn't make it so were forced to turn around and go over to 14th Street where they continued on up to Clarkson Street and then on to 11th Street to the garage where the car was later found.

All was confusion in the main corridor of the mint. Mr. Olson of the Federal Reserve rushed down the corridor towards the Cashier's Office. Farnum St. John, a clerk in the M & R Office, seeing Mr. Olson and not knowing who he was, fired a shot at him. Luckily his aim was poor and before St. John could fire another shot, Olson identified himself. The bullet chipped off a piece of the marble paneling in the hallway and to this day it has never been repaired. It is a constant reminder of the battle on West Colfax Avenue.

Of course, the general alarm was sounded the minute things started. In the operating sections, the alarm bells were located in the rear corridor and the noise of the rolls in the rolling room overpowered the sound of the alarm bells. As a result, most of the employees were unaware of what happened and were surprised when they left the building at 4 o'clock to see the large crowd of people still standing around as if waiting for an encore of the morning drama.

It was my understanding that most of the bills (195,000) were recovered in St. Paul, Minnesota. The bills, of course, were all brand new. The serial numbers were known and were given wide publicity in the press. The first bill showed up about two weeks after the hold-up and was, as I recall, passed in a restaurant. The Denver Post got hold of it and posted it up in the front window of their plant where other news bulletins were posted. For days large crowds of people came to gaze on the bill which looked like it had been in circulation for several years. Whatever method the gang used to age the bills, it was a good one. The bill on display bore no resemblance to the brand new bills hi-jacked from the Federal Reserve truck.

The story is told that when the Secret Service finally caught up with the gang, they were already under lock and key at Alcatraz, jailed for the Kansas City Union Station massacre which occurred the following spring. This then would be the Machine Gun Kelly gang of St. Louis, Missouri. They were also accused of the Ursuel kidnapping which was headline news in the nation shortly after the incident in front of the Mint.

Robert G. Grant was Superintendent of the Denver Mint at this time and shortly after was appointed Director of the Mint replacing a Texas oilman by the name of Scoby.

It was a very cold day that December 18 but things got pretty warm for a few minutes in front of the Mint.

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"THE MINT"

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The Denver Mint robbery, 1

By DOW HELMERS

THE MOST famous robbery at the Denver Mint happened 53 years ago this month, and it still hasn't been solved.

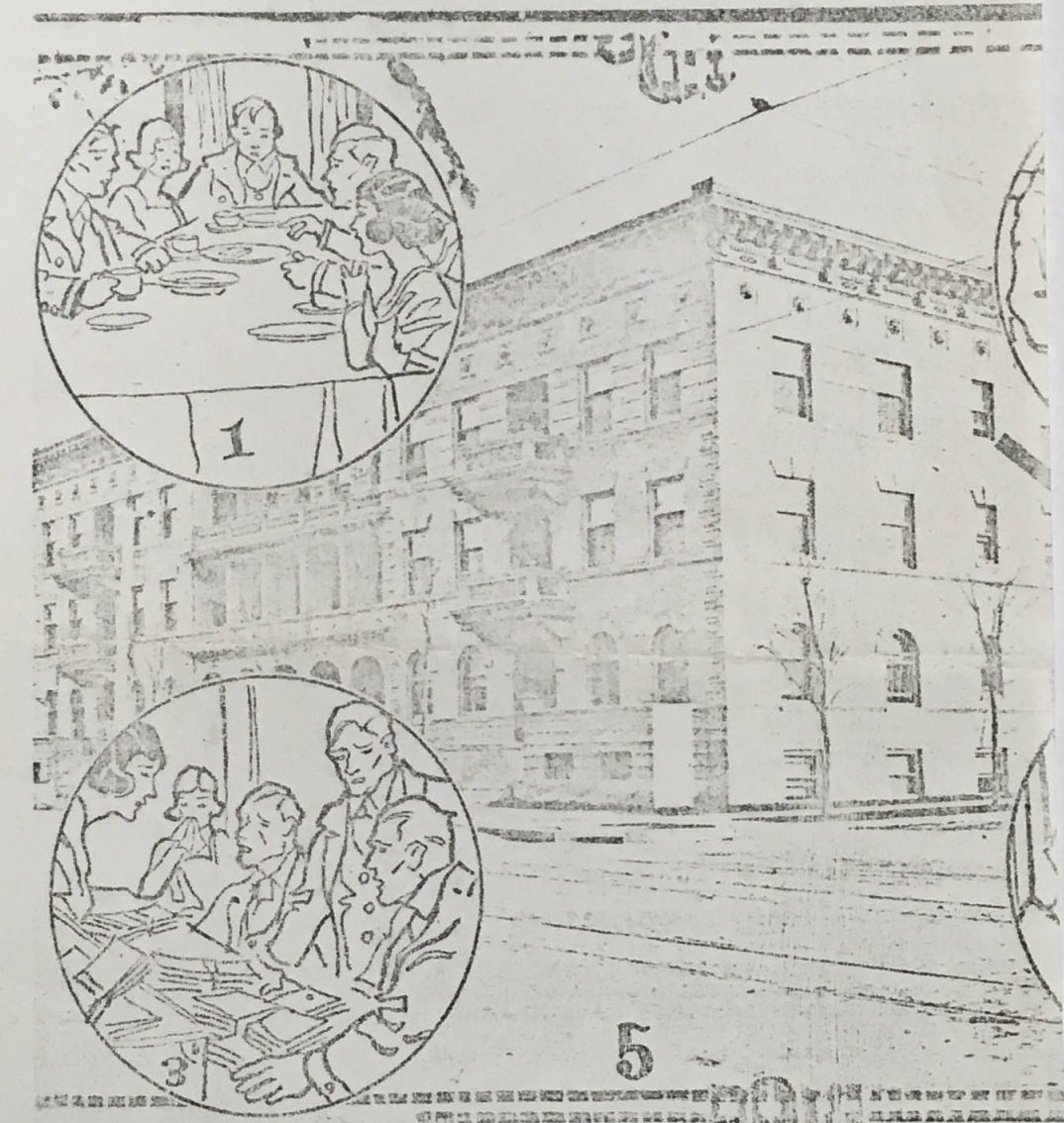
Popularly known as the "Denver Mint Robbery," the name could be, technically, a misnomer—the Treasury Department objects to it. The robbery was of a delivery truck of the Federal Reserve Branch Bank of Denver. The truck was picking up a consignment of currency that had been stored for security at the Denver Mint. At what moment the responsibility for the money passed from Mint personnel to employees of the Federal Reserve Bank has never been precisely determined.

Dec. 18, 1922, was a bitterly cold day. There was little snow on the ground; Colfax Avenue in front of the Mint was clear and dry. During the late hours of that Monday morning, traffic was light.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Denver (branch of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank) was located at that time in the Interstate Trust Building at 16th and Lawrence Sts. Vaults there were inadequate to store the bank's funds, so large amounts of currency and coin were kept in the Mint building and transferred as needed. This arrangement was unsatisfactory to the Mint and the bank.

To the bank's men who were to transfer the money that morning from the Mint to the bank, it meant a short but chilly ride in a pickup truck. Arrangements for the transfer of \$200,000 (all in new \$5 bills) had been made by coded telegram from the U.S. Comptroller's Office in Washington, D. C., and local telephone from the bank. The currency was wrapped in 10 packages, each 18 inches long, weighing about 8 pounds.

Bank cashier J. E. Olson had Will Havenor drive him to the Mint in the bank's pickup truck. The truck had a wire mesh cover over its bed and doors that could be locked. In the Mint, Olson checked the shipment, made arrangements with guard C. T. Linton and ordered it taken to the truck. Linton emerged from the front door first. He did not carry any of the currency but walked quickly to the back of the pickup and unfastened the doors of the wire mesh hood. John P. Adams, another Mint guard, carried out the first package of currency, \$100,000, followed quickly by Havenor with the re-



Drawings superimposed on a photo of the Altahama apartments, 1310 E. Colfax day of the Mint robbery, Dec. 18, 1922. At 8 a.m. (1) the gang met at the Altahama and make final plans. About 9 a.m. (2) male members of the gang left the apartment. Between noon and 1 p.m. (3) voices of members of the gang were heard assumed they were dividing the money before leaving Denver. Two days after the robbery, widow of the robber who was found dead, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. about 3 p.m., carrying suitcases containing their shares of the stolen money. (5) shows the windows (circle and arrow) of the apartment where the robbery took place.

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Adams had placed his bundle in the bed of the truck. As Havenor approached the truck with his bundle, a black Buick touring car stopped behind him and the order, "Hands

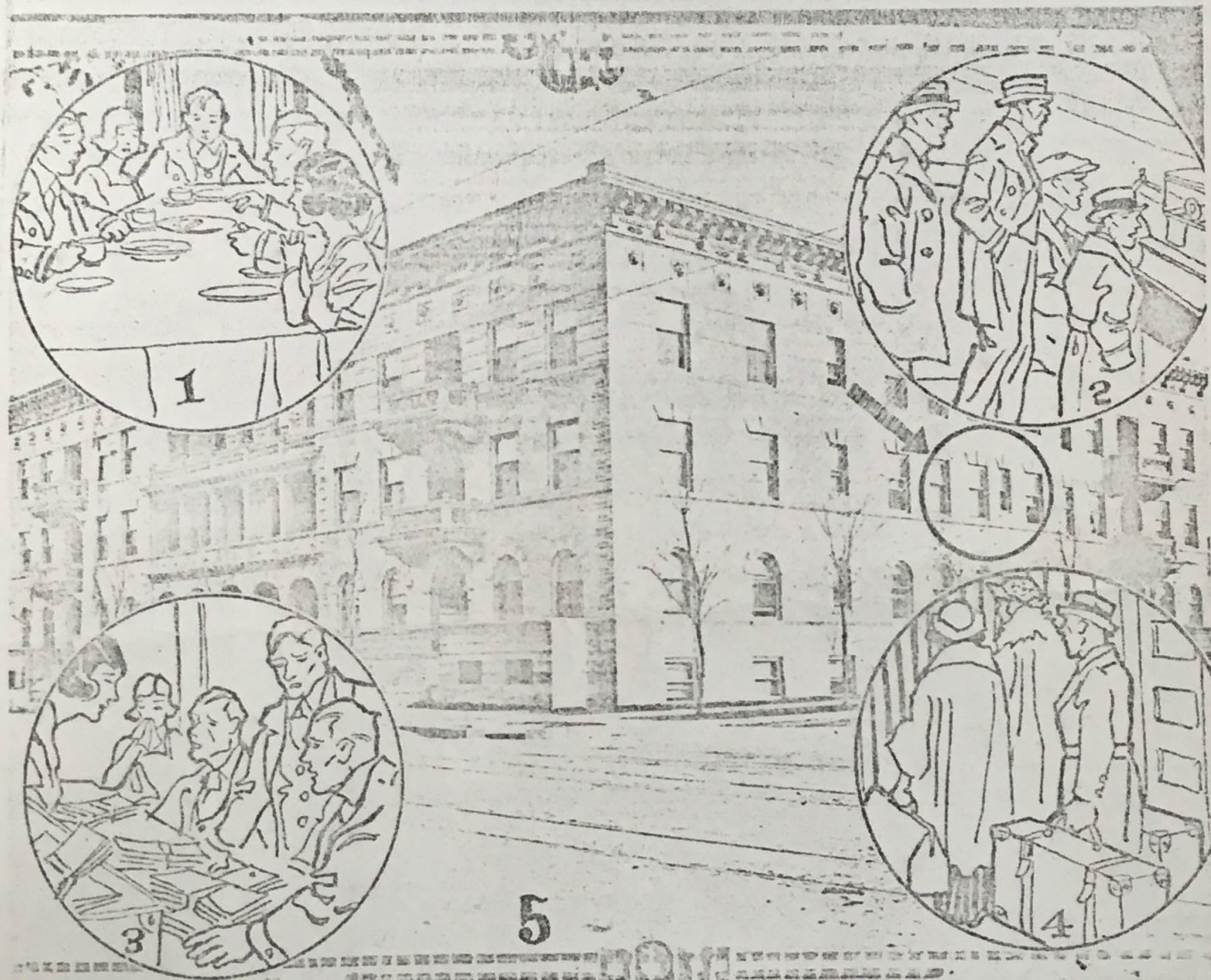
up," was shouted. Several men appeared, armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols. The packages of money were grabbed and thrown in the car.

It is not known who fired first, but soon the street and the front of the Mint were sprayed with bullets. Linton, resisting the robbers, was shot

point-blank. One robber streaming fire from the Mint got into the car on Colfax half block one gun-

Denver Mint robbery, 1922

By DOW HELMERS



Denver Public Library Western Collection

Drawings superimposed on a photo of the Altahama apartments, 1310 E. Colfax Ave., depict events on the day of the Mint robbery, Dec. 18, 1922. At 8 a.m. (1) the gang met at the Altahama to have breakfast and make final plans. About 9 a.m. (2) male members of the gang left the apartments and entered a stolen car. Between noon and 1 p.m. (3) voices of members of the gang were heard in the apartment. It is assumed they were dividing the money before leaving Denver. Two days after the robbery (4) Mrs. J. S. Sloane, widow of the robber who was found dead, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Burns left the apartment about 3 p.m., carrying suitcases containing their shares of the stolen money. The photo of the Altahama (5) shows the windows (circle and arrow) of the apartment where the robbery gang lived.

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It is not known who fired first, but soon the street and the front of the Mint were sprayed with bullets. Linton, resisting the robbers, was shot

point-blank and fatally wounded. One robber was observed with blood streaming from his left hand. Under fire from several guards on the steps of the Mint, the robbers managed to get into their car, which headed east on Colfax. As it crossed Cherokee, a half block from the Mint's entrance, one gunman, who had a shotgun and

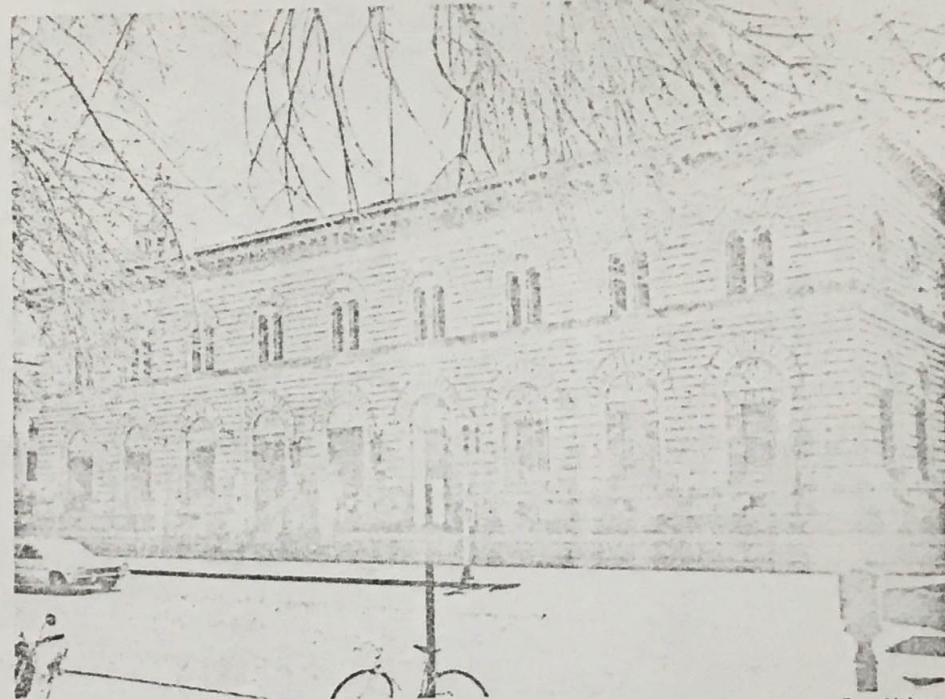
who was seated alongside the driver, was seen slumped over. The car bumped a fire hydrant and side-swiped a truck, but managed to leave the robbery scene. No immediate pursuit was made. Later it was learned that the robbers proceeded to the Altahama apartments, 1310 E. Colfax Ave., where they had been living.

The 90 seconds in front of the Denver Mint triggered the greatest manhunt Denver had even known. Garages, public and private, were searched, especially in the Capitol Hill area. Eighteen days after the robbery, the Buick, bloody and battered, was located in a residential garage that had been rented at 1631 Gilpin St. Slumped in the front seat was the frozen body of one of the robbers. He was identified as Nicholas Trainor, alias J. S. Sloane, a member of the gang of Harold G. Burns. Sloane was buried in Denver at public expense.

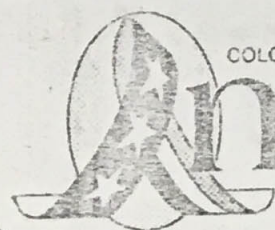
An elaborate trap was set for the remaining criminals in February 1923 in St. Paul, Minn., where it was believed the gang had been hiding. Although it failed, \$80,000 of the loot was recovered from the cellar of a St. Paul banker. In 1925 federal agents announced they had identified all members of the gang, but no names were made public. In 1934 Denver Police Chief A. T. Clark said that five men and two women, responsible for the robbery, were dead or serving terms for subsequent crimes. Some believe as many as 12 were involved in the heist.

No one has ever been arrested or served time in prison for the Federal Reserve Bank robbery in front of the Denver Mint.

There have been two other Mint robberies. On Feb. 13, 1864, James D. Clarke, a Mint payclerk, helped himself to gold bars and Treasury notes amounting to \$37,000. He bought a horse and rode south



The robbery took place here, in front of the Denver Mint on Colfax Avenue, after the money was delivered to the bank's pickup truck.



COLORADO OWNED AND OPERATED

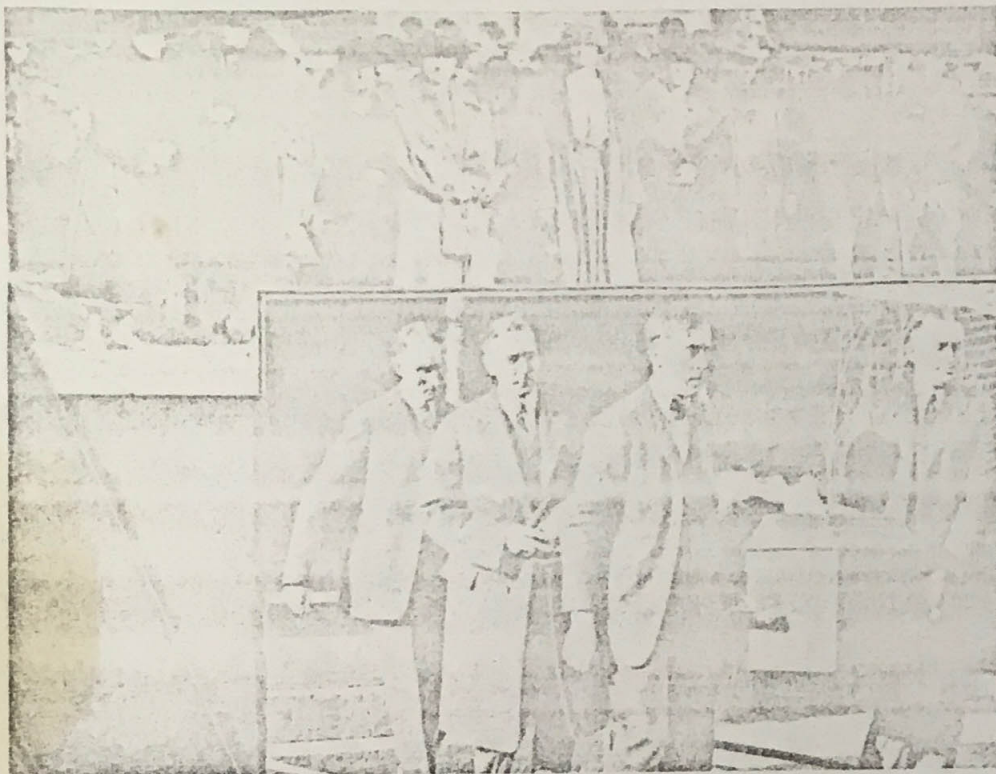
American Furniture Warehouse

5445 NO. BANNOCK

**BEAUTIFULLY
DISTINCTIVE**

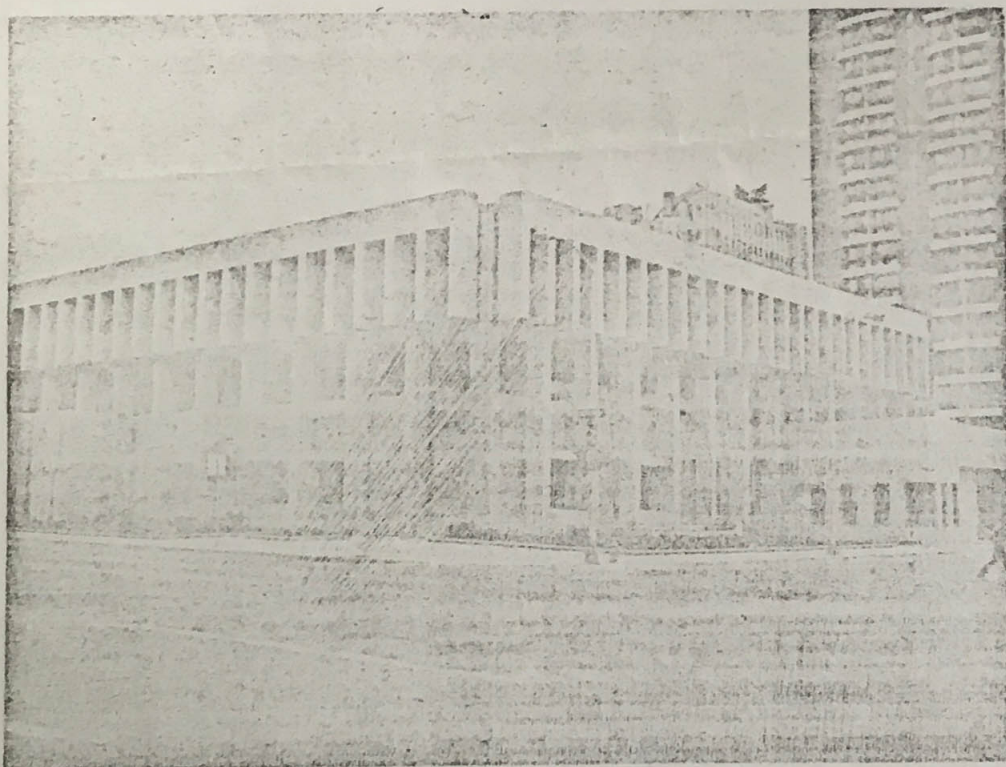
**WEEKDAYS 10-9
SATURDAY 10-6
SUNDAY 12-6**





Denver Public Library Western Collection

The funeral of the dead robber, Nicholas Trainor, alias J. S. Sloane, took place in Denver at public expense. A bank guard also was shot and killed.



Dow Helmers

This is the new Federal Reserve Bank at 16th and Arapahoe Sts. The old bank, to which the money was to be shipped, was a block away at 16th and Lawrence.

MINT continued

through Colorado City. He lost his horse and was captured. All but about \$4,000 was recovered.

Over a period of months in 1920, Orville Harrington carried out \$80,000 in gold bars. Harrington buried the gold in his backyard, planning to mix the gold with ore from a mine he owned near Victor, Colo.

Rowland Goddard, long-time and highly regarded Secret Service agent in Denver, captured Harrington. Although Goddard spent 19 years studying the 1922 robbery, he was unable to solve the crime.

The author is a free-lance writer and history buff living in Colorado Springs.

the **Villager**
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of wisdom

in THE DEN

Secret Service investigates Denver theft

A Denver Mint policeman has been arrested in the investigation of the suspected theft of a \$1,000 bag of newly coined dollars earlier this year.

When Robert Kendall walked into a bank in Broomfield, Colo., and tried to exchange several hundred dollars' worth of new quarter dollars for paper money, tellers became suspicious.

Acting upon their suspicions, bank personnel called the Denver branch of the Secret Service. It was discovered that Kendall had been employed for the past two years as a policeman at the Denver Mint.

He was arrested March 25 for investigation of theft of government property, according to Jim Heavey, special agent in charge of the Denver Secret Service office.

It is believed Kendall took a 50-pound bag containing \$1,000 in new quarter dollars from the Mint sometime between

January and mid-February. The case is still under investigation and officials would not say whether they think Kendall acted alone.

Kendall, who quit his job after his arrest, was arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Richard Harvey and released on \$2,500 unsecured bond personal recognizance bond. A hearing was scheduled for April 7.

Mint Superintendent Nora Hussey said April 1 that she had not seen the Secret Service's report about the incident and had no comment, except to say that Mint were "shocked." "This isn't what we look for from our employees," Hussey said. She also said the security force "feels abused" by the incident.

Duane Sjaardema, acting supervisor of the Mint at the time of the arrest, explained that all employees are required to pass through metal detectors and X-ray machines

before leaving the Mint and that the machines should have registered the presence of the coins.

Sjaardema had no explanation of the way in which the quarters were removed from the building. Sjaardema said there are approximately 40 federal police officers in the security force, including those

who operate the metal detectors and X-ray equipment.

William F. Daddio, director of security for all U.S. Mints, said the backgrounds of all Mint police officers are thoroughly investigated by contacting former employers and references, and by examining criminal records, credit

records, as well as academic and military experience.

Daddio said Mint police are checked out more intensively than other federal employees because their positions are classified as "sensitive." Applicants must have three years of police experience or a college degree in criminal justice or a

related field, Daddio said.

Although no one at the Denver Mint could recall any instances in which a Mint policeman had been arrested for theft, newspaper records show that in 1920 Orville Harrington, a longtime employee of the Mint, was arrested for stealing gold bullion by sneaking it out in his artificial leg.

TYPE COINS AND RARE DATES CONTINUED . . .

BUST HALF DOLLARS

1821 O-101 VG-8	22.00
1822/1 O-101 R3 VF-30 nice for grade	195.00
1822/1 O-101 R3 EF-40 lily, cnd.	160.00
1822 O-104 EF-40 very choice for grade	97.50
1822 O-112 R6 AU-50 very sharp with moderate toning. Rare this nice	325.00
1823 O-111a EF-40	69.00
1824/1 O-101 EF-40 very choice for grade	165.00
1824/2 O-103 VF-30	85.00
O-103 EF-45	175.00

BUST HALF DOLLARS

1839 AU-50	275.00
1839-O F-15 pleasing	225.00
1839-O VF-20 pleasing coin	295.00
1839-O VF-25 pleasing	325.00

SEATED HALVES

1838 "Gobrecht" half Judd-79 2nd original die, Proof-60+ & very pretty. Fewer than 10 known. Another example was recently auctioned for \$250.00

1839 WD G-4	15.00
1842 LD AU-50 very frosty & nicely	185.00

SEATED HALVES

1874 VF-30 cnd.	39.00
1874 EF-40	130.00
1874 AU-50+ well struck & lustrous. Difficult type coin	325.00
1874-S EF-45+ well struck & lust.	295.00
1875 VF-30 \$39.00, EF-45	65.00
1875 AU-50 well struck	105.00
1875 AU-58 pale Gray toning	240.00
1875-S MS-60+ fully struck with pale Gray toning. Attractive	395.00
1876 VF-35 nice	39.50
1876 EF-40+	55.00
1876-CC EF-40+	79.00
1876-S EF-40 hairlines	35.00
1877-S VF-20	35.00

SEATED DOLLARS

1841 AU-58 well struck with lovely toning & mint frost. Rare date this nice	895.00
1842 AU-55 lt. Gray toning & lustrous	525.00
1843 F-12	135.00
1846 VF-30	180.00
1850-O EF-45 small marks on rims. Still nice	595.00
1860-O AU-50 very sharp but lightly cleaned	325.00
1865 AU-50 very lightly cleaned at one time but now with very attractive light toning. Also very sharp strike	550.00

1866 MS-63/65 blazing lustre. Popular as a first year type coin & rare date in its own right

QUARTER EAGLES

1852-C F-12 only 9772 minted	350.00
1854-O EF-45 lustrous	295.00
1866-S EF-40 nice color & scarce	350.00
1915 EF-45	190.00

THREE DOLLAR GOLD

1856-S EF-40 pleasing surfaces	875.00
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HALF EAGLES

1796/5 F-12 unusually free of nicks & damage for a gold coin in this grade. Nice original color. Several times rarer than 1795, but sells for same 4900.00

1834 ANACS graded EF-40/40 (6/86)	395.00
1834 Crosslet 4 EF-40+	950.00
1834 EF-45 very choice for grade	450.00
1835 VF-30 choice for grade	280.00
1836 EF-45 choice for grade	450.00

1838-D EF-40 nice for grade

1839 EF-40 sharp. One year type coin	375.00
1840-O EF-40 very scarce	450.00
1843-D VF-20	375.00
1844-D EF-45 formerly mounted at top but not noticeable from front	395.00
1851-O EF-40 a nice coin for the grade. Rare	450.00
1852-C G-6 no defects, just wear	195.00
1855-C EF-40 choice for grade	675.00
1857-C VF-30 very scarce	495.00
1858-S EF-40 very rare	750.00
1873-S EF-45 choice for grade	895.00
1877-S EF-40	450.00

1878-CC EF-40+ ext. rare & underminted 2700.00

EAGLES

1876-S EF-45 lustrous. 5000 minted. Extremely rare 1700.00

1877-CC EF-40+ choice color 1500.00
1878 AU-50 scarce 375.00

1878-CC VF-30 nice for grade. Rare & undervalued 1750.00

1879 EF-45 255.00

1879-CC VF-35 choice for grade. EF-40 is worth \$4500. This should be a bargain 3200.00
1879-CC EF-40 choice for grade. Key date 4500.00

1879-O EF-40 original color. Extremely rare 3000.00

1879-S EF-45 scarce	265.00
1880-CC EF-45 choice coin	595.00
1880-O EF-45 very choice for grade. 9200 minted	450.00
1881 AU-50 \$275.00, AU-55	285.00
1881-CC EF-40 some hidden lustre remains	495.00
1881-CC EF-45 lustrous	595.00
1881-S AU-50 flashy	280.00
1882 AU-50	270.00
1882-CC F-12 very rare date. 6764 minted which circulated extensively	395.00
1882-CC VF-35 traces of mint lustre. Rare 6764 minted	595.00
1882-O EF-45 very choice for grade	550.00
1883-CC EF-45	750.00
1884 AU-58 scarce & underrated	450.00
1886 AU-50 scarce. "Trends" \$470	325.00
1886-S MS-60 attractive	325.00
1888 MS-60+ very scarce. Redbook's	575.00

Numismatic new

FEATURING COIN MARKET

7 NO. 50 December 13, 1988 • IOLA, WISCONSIN 54990



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American Eagle marketing passes inspection

Arnett Anderson
Washington Bureau

Two most controversial of the U.S. Mint's gold bullion coin program — selling only through bulk and purchasing some foreign — have been given a jump of approval in two by the Treasury Department inspector general.

Regarding the gold and silver through major precious and coin dealers, states report, is consistent with the requirement to sell the to the public."

Regarding a small proportion of gold when newly mined gold is not available in sufficient quantity is "reasonable generally in keeping with the old Bullion Act of 1985," according to the second report. Audits were completed in 1987, but were not released for publication until 1988.

Inside

The two policies examined in detail by the inspector general's office have been under strong and repeated attack by Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., chairman of the House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage, which has general oversight responsibilities for the Mint.

In an executive agency such as the Department of the Treasury, the inspector general serves as an internal watchdog over administration and procedures, with no direct line of responsibility to the Congress. However, the two reports are expected to strengthen the Mint's position as it enters the third year of production and marketing of the gold and silver Eagles under the policies set by the Treasury Secretary.

retary.

Further, Annunzio is giving up his chairmanship of the coinage subcommittee, raising the prospect that the long public battle over the two policies in question may soon come to an end.

Annunzio has based his criticism of the Mint's marketing program on the law's requirement to sell to the public, maintaining that it and a long legislative history against monopoly private marketing of legal tender coins made it mandatory for the Mint to sell the bullion pieces directly to the public.

Further, the subcommittee chairman has said repeatedly in committee hearings and on the House floor, the language on procurement of the gold bullion



Despite charges that the U.S. Mint was avoiding the law authorizing "direct sales to the public" Eagle bullion coins, an audit by the Treasury Inspector general has approved the Mint's method.

for the program clearly limits it to newly mined U.S. gold (within the preceding 12 months of purchase) and drawing on government gold reserves to meet any shortfall.

Under the procurement policies established by the Treasury, said the report, newly mined U.S. gold would, indeed, be the primary source of bullion.

But when a sufficient supply was unavailable, the statement of policy specified, "the secondary source of gold would be only 50 percent from government reserves and the other 50 percent from any eligible country under international trade agreements."

"The Act's requirement to use newly mined U.S. gold as the primary source of gold appears to conflict with the provision of the Trade Agreement Act of 1979, in which Congress approved the Agreement on Government Procurement of the GATT," states the report.

"That agreement covered entities other than the producer, treatment not less than accorded domestic suppliers."

"Treasury" attempted to satisfy preference for prior U.S. international obligations under the Act.

As for market approved bullion quantities of one ounce of silver, the report authorized "direct" sale, and audit.

The applicable law for both gold and silver was cited: "The coins shall be sold at a price equal to the price of the bullion at the time of sale."

(INSPECTOR)

Pope's resignation returned by Reagan

The resignation letter of Mint Director Donna Pope to President Reagan, among the hundreds requested from presidential appointees following the November election, was not accepted but returned to her by the President.

Pope's second five-year term, to which she was appointed by Reagan in 1986, runs until 1991, and she presumably may continue in office until that time. But Washington political observers believe that there may nevertheless be a change in the Mint directorship.

Pope was co-chairman of the Ohio election committee for President-elect George Bush and campaigned actively for him in that state.

She is likely to be offered another office by President Bush following his inauguration Jan. 20, according to these sources, and the Mint would thus acquire a new director early next year.

Pooled funds may lead to Wall St

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U.S. inspector reportedly assigned to Denver Mint asbestos dispute

By Peter G. Chronis

Denver Post Staff Writer

An agent of the Treasury Department's inspector general has been assigned to a case that may involve a disputed \$1.8 million asbestos removal project at the Denver Mint. The Denver Post has learned.

A source close to the case reported that an inspector general staff member was present when depositions were taken for a lawsuit involving the asbestos removal project. However, it's uncertain that the investigation is focused on the contract issue, the source said.

Probes criminal cases

The inspector general's office investigates criminal and other matters involving Treasury operations. A government filing in the lawsuit criticizes the relationships between an officer of the losing bidder and two members of the panel that awarded the bid.

Although one staff member in the unit's investigative office indicated that the probe was being handled by Special Agent Katie Lichtig, neither Lichtig nor an officer assigned to Freedom of Information Act inquiries would comment on the case. Regulations forbid releasing data about on-going investigations, an official said.

The disputed contract, granted June 15 to LVI Environmental Services Inc. of Oklahoma City, already has resulted in a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Denver by A & B Asbestos Abatement Inc. of Grand Junction.

The Grand Junction firm won a restraining order Aug. 11 from Chief U.S. District Judge Sherman Finesilver, who decreed that the project at the Denver Mint be halted pending further litigation. A & B alleges that the contract was awarded to LVI even though the Colorado company was more qualified and had scored highest in a panel's evaluation of bidders.

A & B, which had bid \$3.7 million to do the job, also claims in its suit that officials improperly pressured the selection panel to favor LVI.

A & B, which previously had performed asbestos removal work at the mint, noted that the panel handling the contract used a point system to rank companies making bids. Under that system, the maximum score possible was 100 points — 75 points on the technical evaluation and 25 points for costs.

Although A & B had received the highest average score on the initial evaluation, LVI still got the job, Finesilver noted in his order. The job had been scheduled to begin June 17 but has not yet been started. Among other things, however, A & B alleges that LVI brought asbestos-contaminated equipment to the job site.

Additionally, LVI had failed to disclose health and safety violations in making its bid, which, A & B claimed, invalidated the winning bid.

The Grand Junction firm also accused LVI of lacking sufficient trained personnel to do the job, including five ex-felons who allegedly are barred from working on

mint property and a sixth worker who allegedly was wanted on a warrant and arrested at the mint.

But in its trial brief, the government notes that A & B's bid was twice as high as LVI's. Also, the contracting process used was "negotiated procurement," which differs from ordinary sealed bids because the process allows bidders to suggest variations in the contract and to change bids after negotiations.

Additionally, the government pretrial filing noted, panel members Marcy Nicks and Larry Carpenter gave A & B 19 and 15 points, respectively, more than any other contenders. The government cited what it alleges are "close ties" between A & B project manager Robert Kemp, Carpenter and Nicks.

Referred clients

Kemp is alleged to have bought lunches for Carpenter and to have suggested that Carpenter start an asbestos inspection business. The government also says Kemp referred clients to Carpenter at the same time the mint contract was being processed.

"Mrs. Nicks, too, has admitted that she accepted lunches from A & B and that Mr. Kemp helped her and her husband in their move from one house to another," the government filing said.

The government also noted that the health and safety violations were not charged against LVI's asbestos removal unit but against another operation not related to asbestos abatement.

DENVER &

WHAT'S NEWS

Council OKs hockey deal

DENVER — A four-year contract with the new owners of the Denver Rangers hockey team, allowing the Rangers to continue to play at the Denver Coliseum, was unanimously approved by the City Council Monday night.

The deal reduces the Rangers' rent in the first year, but it calls for higher rent in the third and fourth years of the contract. The council also approved a contract with ARA Leisure Services to make improvements to the scoreboard and other facilities at the Coliseum as part of the deal.

Also, the Rangers' minor league hockey franchise was approved by the board of governors of the International Hockey League on Monday.

Fiscal fitness adds 7 jobs

ENGLEWOOD — Hustling for attention and development dollars has paid off for this south suburban city, where seven city jobs will be added in the 1989 budget presented Monday by Acting City Manager Pete Vargas. Despite a metrowide economic slump that has affected the city's commercial sector since 1984, Vargas asked the City

have boarded a bus before officers arrived. Anyone with information is asked to call police, 575-5722.

Suspect identified as parolee

DENVER — A suspected hit-and-run driver shot during a scuffle with a Denver police sergeant has been identified as a parolee awaiting a court hearing on other charges. David Salazar, 26, was wounded in the side and Sgt. Michael Scanlon was shot in the finger during the scuffle Saturday in west Denver. Both were reported in fair condition.

Last resident evicted from care center

COLORADO SPRINGS — The last of 22 elderly residents was evicted Sunday from two Ramah Place Care Centers that closed because the operator failed to pay the owner \$24,000 worth of rent. Four agencies found homes for the residents, ages 65 to 90, over the weekend.

Doris Gladden, who operated the facilities since 1986, said she still doesn't know when she will be able to pay the rent to owner Jacqueline Archer. Archer now wants to lease the two centers to someone who will operate them

Denverit

No garbage fees y

By Jennifer Gavin
Denver Post Staff Writer

A tax increase of \$43 or less a year is in store for the average Denver resident as Mayor Federico Peña proposes higher occupational and property taxes in his 1988-89 budget, but fees for garbage collection are not on the horizon.

The tax package, however, will be far smaller than what Peña projected last month, sources said Monday.

The mayor had said about \$30 million in increases would be needed to bring services, roads and parks up to par. Now the total is likely to be \$22 million or less.

The city also is banking on getting another \$18 million a year through a proposed \$150 million bond issue that will go before vot-

COM

Aging radios plague city's firefighters

By Bill Delaney

Chris Daniels and the Kings supplied music for summer soiree.



By Dawn Denzer

SOCIAL firecrackers* were lighting up the night at the Denver Center Galleria recently. The 1,000-plus party animals braved unusually muggy weather to turn out in force for Summer in the City, sponsored by the Denver Center Players and benefitting the Denver Center for the Performing Arts.

Organizers of the July 30 event promised the night would be "heated up with fresh, hot music, cool libations, feverish dancing, succulent foods, warm tans and a few steamy glances." Well, I should hope so.

Some of the young glitterati, who gave the party a thumbs-up review, were Greg Gorman, Jane Nelson, Kris Wilen, Lloyd Boyer, Shellie Ruston, Michael and Kimberly Porter, Lance Chayet, Diane Bruce, Nate Eckloff, Laurie Esserman, Charlie Meyers, Joy Niederhauser, Joan Zabriskie, Pamela Miller, Mara Casparian, Ashley Stevens, Steve Grogan, Barbara Mackay, Reine Brickell and Bob Watt. Observing the snazzy crowd, Wyomingite Gene Downer quipped: "The women in Denver are OK if you like them young and beautiful."

What do Herbert Hoover, Aldous Huxley, Lucille Ball and Franklin Burns have in common? They are all Leos, and, according to *It's All in the Stars* by Zolar: "They possess a warmhearted, shy and sensitive disposition and show a great aptitude for making money for themselves and their associates."

Yep, that's our Frank.

Burns, one of the city's most respected and successful business leaders, celebrated his 74th birthday Aug. 1 in his palatial offices, which are bigger than Baltimore. Rita Prairie, his secretary for 34 years, arranged for a helicopter to fly around the penthouse wishing Colorado (it became a state on the same date in 1876) and Frank a happy birthday.

"If I'd known that the governor couldn't make it to the party, Mr. Burns would have had top billing," she joked.

There were names at this gathering that would make Gatsby's guest list look dull. Bob Malone (banking), Jim Baldwin (groceries), Dick Robinson (milk), Jerry Kennedy (law and order), Cynthia Grassby Baker (money), King Shwayder (money and suitcases), Temple Buell (money and shopping centers), Charlie Gates (money and tires), Natalie Meyer, Paul Powers, Marilyn Handley and Bill Owens (politics), and most important of all, Joy Burns (wife).

France's wild child, Christian Lacroix, and Denver's wild woman, Irene Zarlengo, were responsible for helping raise more than \$75,000 for the Samaritan House. The city's most profitable fashion extravaganza, held at the Hyatt Regency Denver on Aug. 4, was chaired by Zarlengo with the help of Madeline McFadden, Mary Ann Sheridan, Dee Mellor, Cathy Rinker, Elizabeth Tamaresis and Rena Andrews.

The show, presented by the Samaritan House Guild and Montaldo's, featured collections from the three hottest couturiers of the decade: Italy's distinguished Valentino, France's prince of prints, Emmanuel Ungaro, and the mad maverick, Lacroix. The economy may be the pits, dearie, but one thing is clear: Conspicuous consumption is still in style in some circles. Which would you prefer? A simple little sleeveless Lacroix knit or to send your first-born to Yale for a year? One ethnic-inspired number boasted a price tag of \$15,000, but think of it this way: If you spring for five Lacroix dresses, you get a 10% discount.

On a more somber note, the afternoon was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Robert Mellor, who had touched the lives of many in the audience. He was greatly missed, but would have heartily approved of the event.

Photos by Ron DiRito



Dawn Denzer, above left, is with Reva Powers. "Tummy trio" includes Phoebe Johnson, Don Aleksiewicz and Megan Johnson.



Click!



Mike Dzinba, Laurie Esserman, Pat Lee and Barbara Stine at Denver Center bash, top center. Cynthia Grassby Baker and husband Paul, above, at Burns party. Montaldo's manager Dorothy Wallace, left in photo at top right, and Vi Chapin, right, with model Linda Karlin. Model Janie Harrington, right, and Montaldo's couture buyer, Sara-Lynne Selsavage.



Cathy Rinker and Irene Zarlengo, left, at fashion event; Frank Burns and Mayor Federico Peña.

Read this and you'll understand why!

ADVERTISEMENT

Man Who Wins \$8000 Shopping Spree Says "My First Stop Was This Furniture Store Because They Have Giveaway Prices On Almost Everything!"

If you're getting ready to buy new furniture, and you need it now, here's something you should know...

Buying new furniture can cost you a lot less than you might think!

Listen: If you're a smart shopper and knew where to buy your new furniture, do you realize you may very well...

Save Hundreds And Even Thousands Of Dollars On Your Next Furniture Purchase!

Keep reading and you'll find out how.

Mr. Mike DiGiovanni entered a contest from a local radio station and was surprised to find out he won an \$8000 shopping spree.

He was allowed to spend this money any way he wanted to. But, he only had one day to do it!

Guess what?

The first thing he wanted most was new furniture for his living room. Before the shopping spree started he went to almost every furniture store in town.

After all was said and done here's what he said: "I looked and looked, and only one furniture store had the quality and value I wanted. And, it was recommended to me by all my friends and co-workers. It was all true. Plus, we got great service from our salesperson, Barbara Graham!"

Mike considers himself a smart shopper. He learned a lot going from store to store to find the living room furniture he wanted the most.

He could've spent his money anywhere, not caring about the price, the quality, or the styling. But, he didn't!

He Wisely Shopped Before Making His Final Decision!

He wanted to make sure this money went as far as possible...even though it was free!

Where was his first stop after he went to the bank to get his money? It just happened to be Kacey Fine Furniture, owned by Leslie Fishbein.

Of all the stores he shopped, only Leslie's stores had the three things he wanted the most: Good quality, the best styling, and the lowest prices!

There's an easy way to find out if these stores should be your place to shop. Don't spend a dime for new furniture, until you visit a Kacey Fine Furniture showroom. Here are a few reasons why:

Over \$1,000,000 In Discounts On Every Item In Inventory!

Every single item in Leslie's inventory is reduced at prices you're going to love. Not the extra 5 or 10% off you might get at other stores. But savings of 30, 40, and even 50% off the retail on every piece!

And, you're going to find everything

you could possibly want for any room in your home.

Leslie and her husband Sam, personally travel to most major markets in the world and look at thousands and thousands of pieces of furniture. Not until then do they decide which items are good enough for their stores to carry.

Other stores carry some items only because they can sell them for a big profit. Sam and Leslie buy furniture only if they feel it's good enough to put in their own home!

Here's How Much You'll Save On Every Dining Room And Bedroom!

You're going to save at least 1/3 and up to 1/2 on every piece in stock! And, you'll find every style you want at each of Leslie's three stores.

Take your choice of dining rooms and bedrooms in traditional, 18th Century, Country, Modern, Chinese, Southwest, Contemporary, and much more!

You'll find the newest and best built styles in solid oak, solid cherry, solid walnut, pecan, brass and glass, Italian marble, high gloss laminates and a lot more!

Which Famous Brands Are Included?

You'll find famous names like White of Mebane, Flair, Bernhardt, Stanley, Ello, Salem House, Cardinal and American Drew, just to name a few.

But what if you don't find the set you like? The answer is simple: If what you're looking for isn't in Leslie's huge inventory, you can special order any piece or set you want. Just look through her huge library of color catalogs. You'll still save at least 1/3, and, in many cases, up to 40% off!

If you're dining room or bedroom needs a new look (right now), there are lots of styles in stock for immediate delivery or pick-up!

Selected Floor Samples Are Even Included At 1/2 Price!

Don't wait! You never know. That special dining room or bedroom set you had your "eye" on may be gone before you know it! Come in now and take advantage of the big selection and the tremendous bargains.

Here's How Much You'll Save On Everything You Need For Your Living Room!

Save at least 1/3 and up to 1/2 on every top grain leather piece for your living room or family room. Save at least 20% and up to 1/2 on every style covered in fabric.

If you need a new sofa, loveseat, chair, recliner, sofa sleeper, or sectional in



Mike DiGiovanni, and his fiancée, Jayne Herron, are seen holding open their brief case stuffed with \$8000 in cash! Standing with them (in front of their chauffeur driven limousine) is Leslie Fishbein, owner of Kacey Fine Furniture, and Barbara Graham (the salesperson who helped Mike). *Photo by [unclear] for [unclear]*

Of all the stores Mike and Jayne shopped, they made Leslie's store their first stop. Why? Because as they said, "only Leslie's store offered them the best quality, the best value and excellent service."

your favorite fabric or in top grain leather, Leslie's selection of colors and fabrics is second to none.

Save on famous brands like Flexsteel, Highland House, Natuzzi, Selig, Flair, and many more. Every single style you can imagine is included. You can have whatever you want from Leslie's large inventory.

Or, special order the fabric (or leather) and style just right for you. This service is yours at no extra charge!

Unbelievable Prices On Solid Cast Brass Table Lamps!

Leslie just got in a large shipment of solid cast brass table lamps with hand-made shades.

These shiny solid brass lamps could cost you up to \$300 anywhere else. But, at Kacey Fine Furniture, you can take your choice of any lamp for only \$69 to \$99!

Quantities are limited on this special buy, so don't delay if you want an incredible deal on a solid brass lamp!

Giveaway Prices on Sealy Posturepedic Mattress Sets!

You constantly see mattresses advertised for 50% off.

At Kacey Fine Furniture they go one

better. You can have any Sealy Posturepedic set you want (in any size) for 20% off everyone else's 50% off!

Is your old, lumpy mattress keeping you up at night? Why not get the number one selling mattress in America right now? An entire truckload just arrived. Get one for yourself while they are still available!

Everyone Likes To Show Off Just A Little Bit!

How about you? You'll be surprised to find out how little it costs to be the envy of all your friends and neighbors? Can you think of a better way than with a room full (or house full) of beautiful new furniture?

Here's the best part: Your friends don't have to know how little you paid!

Mike DiGiovanni proved it to himself. So can you. Do it now!

All Three Stores Offer The Following:

Great looking furniture, terrific quality, and prices the competition is finding hard to beat!

Stop by Kacey Fine Furniture today. In Denver, at 1201 Wazee St. In Lakewood at 11305 W. 6th Ave. Or, in Frisco, at 695 North Summit Blvd.

The Downtown and Lakewood stores are open 10-8 Mon.-Fri., Sat. 10-6, and Sun., noon to 5. The Frisco store is open Mon.-Sat., from 10-5.

Take advantage of the best selection and the biggest savings while they last. You'll be glad you did. Thank you.

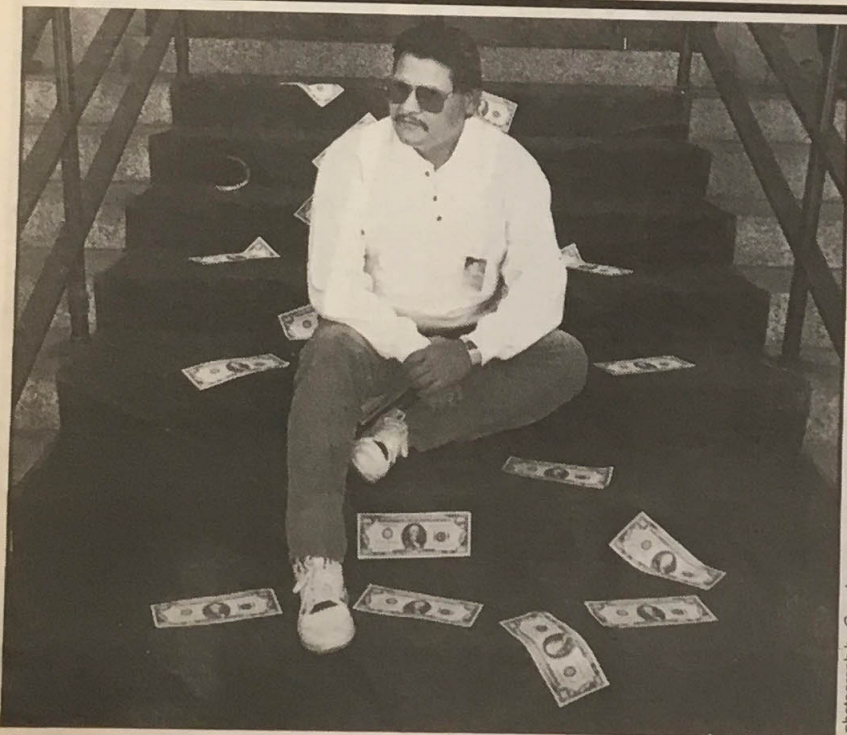


Search me: While security officers frisk tourists, they say there's real trouble inside the Mint.

WHO'S MINDING THE MINT?

Not the security officers. They're too busy fighting with their bosses.

BY BRYAN ABAS



Union boss Don Solano says morale's never been worse in the Mint security division.

equivalent of Fort Knox.

When division managers aren't busy dealing with internal strife, they're making a federal case out of an inconsequential mishap. "It's crazy," one longtime Mint employee says. "If they were really concerned about security, they wouldn't be acting like a simple case of someone accidentally stepping in paint was something done mischievously. Give me a break. Repaint the forklift and get on with it. What were they going to do with the person responsible even if they did catch him?"

And what would they do if they had a real emergency?

LIKE THE ONE in December 1922, when guards transferring \$200,000 in five-dollar bills to a truck outside the Mint were ambushed by a gang of gun-wielding robbers. One guard was killed. The robbers fled with the loot—never to be identified or captured.

There haven't been any armed robbery attempts since, but Mint officials sense other threats today. "With the escalation of international terrorism, our sphere of expertise must go beyond deadbolt locks and security alarm systems," Denver Mint security chief Wallace wrote in his budget proposal for this fiscal year. "We cannot assume that the Denver Mint will not be a future target of Third World causes or mentally unstable individuals."

The Mint is an inviting target. It doesn't store cash anymore, but it produces 32 million coins a day—more than any other mint in the world—and it stores millions of ounces of gold bullion.

In the 1930s, war rumors prompted the feds to transfer \$2.5 billion in gold bricks from San Francisco to Denver. Subsequent shipments have pushed the Denver Mint's total gold reserves to about 44 million ounces, making it the third-largest gold depository in the country (Fort Knox has 147 million ounces, West Point 57 million).

With gold currently selling at about \$360 an ounce, the Denver Mint's haul is worth nearly \$16 billion.

To protect it the Denver Mint employs about fifty security officers. They're supervised by a staff of three sergeants, who report to three lieutenants, who report to a security chief and an assistant. There's also a detective.

With only a city block to guard, that sounds like a formidable force. But the Mint operates around the clock. Once the security force is spread over three shifts, coverage can get thin, particularly during the busy summer months. Last year a quarter-of-a-million visitors passed through the Mint, with crowds of several hundred at a time. It's Denver's most popular tourist attraction.

In fact, the Denver Mint has the smallest security force of the five U.S. Mints, even though it has more entrances and exits than the others—including two entrances each for employees and visitors, two loading docks and six vehicle gates.

But security threats don't always originate on the outside. Over the years several Mint employees have gone for the gold.

Orville Harrington managed to sneak about \$90,000 of it out of the Mint in 1919 and 1920, hiding the gold bars in his hollow wooden leg. He was caught.

So was Geraldo Chavez, convicted of stealing \$20 in quarters in 1982.

Two years ago a thief turned up in the Mint's most sensitive division: security. Robert Kendall, a Mint officer for two years, was caught stealing about \$1,000 worth of very shiny quarters. The teller

continued on page 12

photograph by Gary Isaacs

CITY LIMITS

FUELED AGAIN

The pipeline that poured billions in federal tax money into failed oil shale developments is about to start flowing again. And Colorado congressmen are helping to open the spigot.

Congress is poised to approve an Interior Department appropriations bill that would fund an oil shale research facility in northwest Colorado. If the commitment holds, Uncle Sam will spend another \$70 million over the next decade priming the pump of an oil shale industry.

There's no such industry now, even though the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp. spent billions in the late Seventies and early Eighties trying to create one. Converting oil shale—the rock that burns—into oil was one of the battles in Jimmy Carter's war for energy independence. It's estimated there are up to one trillion barrels of oil in the shale of Utah, Wyoming and Colorado—as much as the world's total known reserves.

But sagging oil prices and technological hurdles persuaded oil giants such as Exxon to abandon their oil shale projects in the early Eighties, and in 1984 Congress abolished the Synthetic Fuels Corp. Only one plant actually made it off the ground, and it's shored up by millions in federal price supports.

The thirst for federal subsidies remains, however. The Oil Shale Action Committee was formed by public officials in Utah, Wyoming and Colorado soon after the synfuels program dried up. The committee won \$450,000 in research funds over the past two years, but its proposal for a demonstration plant went nowhere.

Then earlier this year Occidental Petroleum agreed to put up half the cost of the ten-year, \$200 million oil shale research project. The company would run the 1,200-barrel-a-day operation at an abandoned site on the Piceance Basin between Rifle and Meeker.

After that, Congress quickly fell in line. A Senate panel approved \$3.5 million for the facility in July; its House counterpart went along for \$500,000. The difference will be reconciled by a conference committee later this month.

Synfuels' critics are surprised by the renewed interest in the industry. "It sounds like the nightmare of synfuels that we finally managed to get rid of a few years ago," says Tom Lustig, staff attorney with the National Wildlife Federation Resource Clinic in Boulder.

Although the Sierra Club hasn't taken a position on the subsidy, Kirk Cunningham, the former conservation chair of the club's Rocky Mountain chapter, doesn't like it. "If oil shale is an economically viable industry, it can put its own money into research," he says.

The handout particularly galls critics because during the past few years about 100,000 acres of publicly owned oil shale land have been purchased at prices well below market value thanks to a century-old mining law. Some of those buyers then made millions selling the land to oil companies.

"Even when we practically give them the land, they still can't develop the resource unless the government

subsidizes them," Lustig complains. "To give the land away and then give them money so they can do something with it is to compound a sin with a sin."

If anything, the case for developing synfuels is weaker than it was a decade ago. While the U.S. was once beholden to a powerful oil cartel, now OPEC is weak and unable to control oil prices. And since there's more concern over global warming than energy independence, oil shale is a less attractive option because burning oil creates more carbon dioxide that damages the atmosphere.

Colorado Sen. Tim Wirth has been the Congressional leader in the fight against global warming. Nevertheless, he's backing the new oil shale subsidy, as are Sen. William Armstrong and Rep. Ben Nighthorse Campbell, whose

district covers northwest Colorado.

Campbell spokeswoman Carol Knight says that although the congressman opposes selling oil shale land at fire-sale prices, he supports developing the shale industry and is willing to federally subsidize it. Energy independence is still an important goal, she explains.

Jim Evans, director of the Associated Governments of Northwest Colorado, says subsidies are necessary to develop the industry because most of the oil shale is on federal land.

Developers can lease the land, but there's no reason to wait for oil companies to make a move, Evans says. "If we do nothing, as soon as there's another oil crisis everyone will get back in the business and we'll have another chapter in the boom and bust cycle," he

says. "We've already had four of those. This time we're going to have a steady, rational development approach."

Funded in part by taxpayers. In addition to federal money, the project will need about \$30 million in state funds. Sponsors haven't decided whether to seek a state appropriation or ask the Colorado legislature to divert the project's royalties from the state treasury, Evans says.

The investment is a good one, Knight says, because unlike the synfuels boondoggle that funded commercial-scale operations, the proposed appropriation goes to a pilot project designed to develop the technology.

Oil companies haven't asked the feds to subsidize full-scale operations—not yet, anyway.

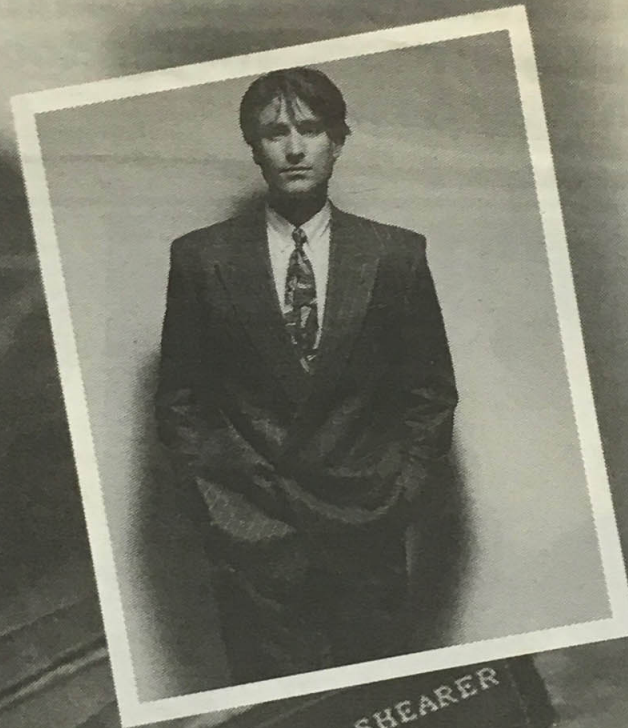
—Bryan Abas

Our European suit collection has Perkins Shearer written all over it.

This fall, we're offering a Private Label Collection of European suits with the mark of timeless quality you expect from Perkins Shearer. This selection features single and double breasted suits tailored in distinctive Italian fabrication, with a softer fit, broader shoulders and a silhouette that's decidedly European.

Our Private Label Collection of European suits. By any other name, it would still be Perkins Shearer.

Cherry Creek North 231 Detroit Street 399-3277



PERKINS SHEARER
EST. 1872

MINT

continued from page 10

at the bank where he deposited the coins got suspicious; that triggered a probe that nabbed Kendall. He'd somehow managed to slip a fifty-pound bag of money out of the Mint, evading metal detectors that all employees are supposed to pass through as they leave work.

"I'm not sure how he got it out," then-deputy superintendent Duane Sjaardema acknowledged.

Mint security police might have been a tad distracted. At the time, the force was in the midst of a full-scale revolt, with officers and managers trading charges of favoritism, unfair

promotions, misuse of funds, lack of leadership and communication, and failure to share information in criminal conduct investigations.

Some of the complaints were petty, others serious. One accused Mint security supervisors of bungling a criminal probe with an illegal search. Another alleged that employees caught stealing were disciplined administratively instead of prosecuted.

Part of the problem is that the Mint is run by a superintendent who is a political appointee with no prior knowledge of Mint operations. That leaves the real bureaucratic power in the hands of division managers, who operate with impunity because they run circles around the superintendent. "They can pretty much write their own ticket if Washington lets them," explains

Don Solano, a Mint employee for eighteen years and president since 1980 of its union, a chapter of the American Federation of Government Employees.

In the security division, the lack of a strong superintendent is compounded by resentment between new and veteran officers.

For decades the Mint used only armed security guards. Then in the 1970s, in an effort to boost the quality of its force, the Mint required that applicants have a relevant college degree or three years of police experience, and that officers take training courses similar to those for federal marshals and border patrol agents. Since 1979, Mint security officers have had authority comparable to police officers, including the power

to arrest. The newer members feel some of the veterans still behave like glorified jail guards. "They don't understand proper police practice," notes one of the new recruits.

There has been racial resentment, too. In 1987 some white officers complained that then-security chief William Pulliam, a black, was unfairly promoting black officers.

Solano's concern grew as discontent on the force escalated. He says he knew of several alarming incidents between security officers and supervisors, including one dispute in which two officers had their hands on their guns, ready to draw and fire. "There was a lot of hollering and name-calling going on," Solano recalls. "When one of them threatened to shoot up the damn place, I realized the seriousness of the problem."

In part because of Solano's pleas, Pulliam and then-Denver Mint Superintendent Nora Hussey agreed in June 1987 to ask the inspector general of the U.S. Treasury Department to investigate. At the hearings that followed, security officers vented their frustrations. "There was an awful lot of bitching and moaning," Solano says.

Over the years several Mint employees have gone for the gold.

"I thought I was going to walk into those hearings one day and see a shootout at the OK Corral."

Later that year the inspector general issued a report. Mint officials refuse to comment on or release it, but one lieutenant was suspended for ninety days and Chief Pulliam was transferred to San Francisco.

GOP POLITICAL OPERATIVE and Coors friend Cynthia Grassby Baker was selected superintendent of the Denver Mint in September 1987 to replace Hussey, who had resigned. Baker's primary claim to fame at the time was the accusation by congressional investigators that she'd mismanaged a federal humanities endowment by spending more money than she'd raised. She denied the charge, saying investigators were misreading the numbers. Baker had left the endowment by the time the congressional report was issued, so no action was taken against her.

Baker and U.S. Mint security chief William Daddio appointed Wallace, a Secret Service veteran, to be the Denver security chief in late '87. Wallace declined to be interviewed by *Westword*, and Baker did not respond to a request for comment last week.

Wallace's experience didn't help calm the troubled security division. Grievances and discrimination complaints are still filed regularly; more than two dozen are pending. The problem, Solano says, is that officers aren't given any opportunity to comment on division policy, including performance evaluation standards. When officers are denied promotions or salary hikes for what they consider arbitrary reasons, they strike back with the only tools they have: grievances and discrimination complaints.

They have good reason to be upset, Solano explains. Wallace has adopted performance evaluation standards based in part on how many arrests officers make. "It's terrible," Solano says. "If they're not making any arrests, it's not because they're not doing their jobs."

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MICHELLE E. MCCUMBER

HOME: Denver, Colorado

PROFESSION: Consultant, Big Eight Accounting Firm

HOBBIES: Jazzercise. And eating.

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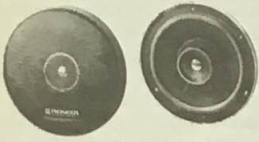
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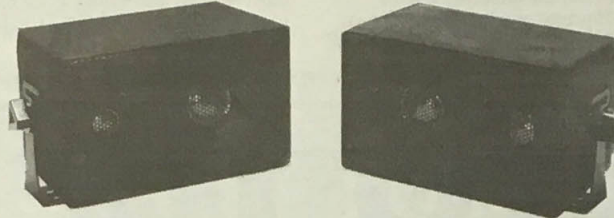
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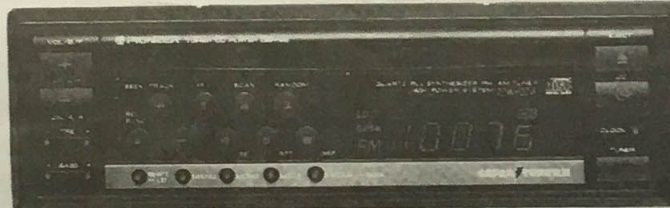
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It's because there are no problems."

Officers are also judged on attitude—which for many of them is poor. That's another standard Solano objects to. "I could have the worst attitude in the world and still be doing a good job," he says.

Wallace also has a habit of adopting work rules on matters covered by the union contract without first consulting with union leaders, Solano complains. Earlier this year, for example, Wallace decided he wanted officers to be in uniform for a roll call fifteen minutes before every shift. Solano argued that the officers should be paid extra for that

"They run that place like a store, not a gold depository."

time, but Wallace refused. The union, which represents almost all of the Mint's security officers, filed an unfair labor practice charge in June. It's pending.

Wallace also decided to increase the number of work shifts without first getting union approval. Then, after reaching an agreement with the union, Wallace withdrew his five-shift proposal. Solano says he believes Wallace realized that in order to implement the plan, he'd have to promote several officers he doesn't get along with. However, a security officer says Daddio vetoed the five-shift idea.

Although Solano says he aggressively defends union members in all Mint divisions, Wallace is the only division chief who causes him grief. "With Wallace, there's no compromise," he explains. "You're on a one-way street called Wallace Boulevard and if you don't flow with the traffic, then you have a problem."

The grievances and racial discrimination complaints don't improve employee relations. Even if the officer wins a promotion or gets a letter of reprimand issued to a supervisor, he still has to report to the same boss. Solano says Wallace has told several officers that those who have filed complaints aren't eligible for promotion or salary hikes. Other officers say Wallace regularly tries to intimidate them into dropping complaints.

And that sometimes leads to new complaints alleging retaliatory action by Wallace. Most of the Mint cases filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission claim violations of rules designed to protect workers from retaliation. Eight officers—including most of the swing shift—have several group grievances pending, including one alleging their performance appraisals were arbitrarily lowered last year in retaliation for complaints the officers had filed. One officer quotes a supervisor who cut his appraisal as saying, "We were ordered to drop [the evaluations of] all the guys with complaints, and if we didn't they said they'd drop us."

When questioned by an equal opportunity office investigator, Wallace denied having issued such an order. The investigator proposed a settlement at an informal-resolution stage of the grievance process. Wallace rejected it. "Fuck them," Wallace said, according to the investigator's report. "Let them file [a formal grievance]." They did. It's pending. So is a grievance alleging

Wallace ordered supervisors to discuss performance evaluations with him before discussing them with the employees under review. The officers say that's a rules violation.

As with the earlier round of complaints, some of those filed since Wallace took over are minor. For instance, a recent dispute concerned whether an officer had to move to another locker.

But even these seemingly inconsequential matters can sometimes escalate into dangerous situations. One officer who'd had a series of run-ins with his supervisors stormed into Wallace's office earlier this month and threatened him. (The officer was put on administrative leave.) And an officer and a supervisor recently took off their gun

belts and headed for the Mint parking lot, apparently to resolve an argument with their fists, before colleagues separated them and calmed them down.

MORALE IS LOW among security officers—Solano says it's never been worse—and absenteeism is high.

The pay doesn't help. Mint officers start at \$16,000 and can earn up to \$24,000 without a promotion. Denver police officers start at \$25,000 and can earn up to \$35,000. The only financial incentive to stay on the Mint force is the federal retirement pay plan, which is more generous than what's available to officers in most state or local governments.

But the lack of support from division leaders is more troubling than the low pay, officers say. They're reluctant to arrest employees or tourists for fear

their superiors will overrule them and order the suspect released.

The result is a laughably weak security system, they contend. Tourists regularly file through the Mint without proper searches. "They want to move as many people as possible as quickly as possible to boost coin sales," one officer says. "I was told by one sergeant not to check every handbag because there wasn't enough time. A lot of the searches are cursory. They run that place like a store, not a gold depository."

And when the search does turn up an illegal weapon, officers say, they are not to make an arrest unless a computer search indicates an outstanding warrant. Instead, they've been told to temporarily confiscate such weapons and return

continued on page 15

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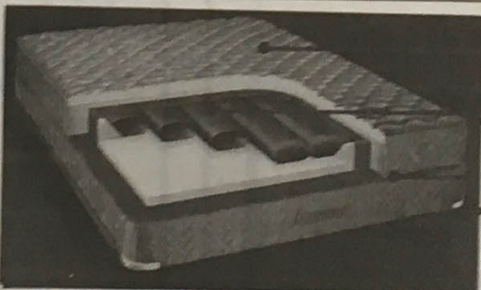
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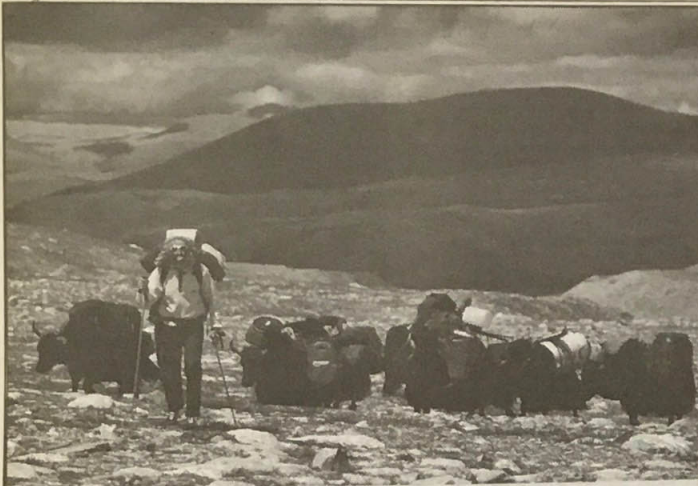
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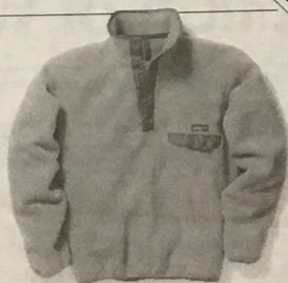
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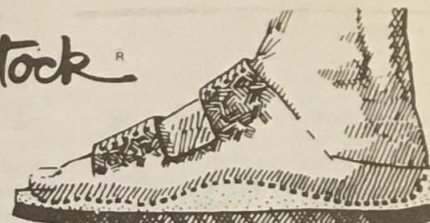
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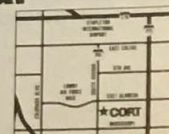
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MINT

continued from page 13

them to their owners once the Mint tour is completed.

One officer says he's petrified of someday being held accountable for what a Mint visitor does after retrieving a weapon. "If that person goes nuts and kills somebody with that gun, it would be our responsibility," he explains.

Preferential treatment for administrators also undermines Mint security, critics say. Wallace issued a written order soon after his arrival that neither he nor Baker had to go through the metal detectors when entering or leaving. He later verbally modified that decision to give officers the option of excusing certain people from the procedure.

And Wallace regularly visits production areas without wearing the required shoes, eyewear and earplugs. That habit prompted a formal complaint from production supervisors. "I can't get people to obey safety rules because they say, 'If I have to do it, why doesn't Wallace?'" one veteran supervisor says. "Rules around here apply only to the peons. The uppers don't comply with anything, not even safety rules."

Employees favored by management also get preferential treatment. Some officers regularly sleep on the job without facing discipline, critics say. And others aren't prosecuted when they should be. One employee who shoved another after he refused to participate in an award ceremony at Baker's office in April escaped any form of punishment. Some officers familiar with the case say the employee should have faced an assault charge.

Wallace's habit of overreacting has prompted some employees to dub him "Stormin' Normin."

Frustrated officers are going around Wallace these days by filing reports with the inspector general's office. The pushing incident was handled that way. So was a report describing what officers say is evidence of theft by the Mint's janitorial firm. No action has been taken, they charge, because the theft is occurring with the support of Mint supervisors. "Things like this have been going on for years," one disgruntled officer says. "It's the way they do business around here."

Some Mint employees are also galled by Wallace's misdirected energy on trivial matters. The all-out probe of the wet-paint incident is one example. His decision to confiscate coins from

employees is another. Workers aren't allowed to take their own coins into work, but sometimes they forget. Before Wallace's tenure, employees arriving for work with coins in their pockets had to turn them in but got them back at the end of the day. But for several months last year Wallace refused to return the money. The policy was changed after Solano and others complained, but Solano says he's still trying to account for about \$200.

Wallace's habit of overreacting has prompted some employees to dub him "Stormin' Normin."

BAKER RESIGNED AS Mint director in April. Her successor, Barbara McTurk, is awaiting Senate confirmation. If

approved, McTurk will be another superintendent with no prior experience relevant to the Mint. She worked at the Jefferson County Community Center for the Developmentally Disabled and served as the Colorado field director to George Bush's presidential campaign. The Denver Mint is being run by an official from the Philadelphia Mint in the meantime.

Wallace referred all *Westword's* questions to U.S. Mint security chief Daddio in Washington, D.C.; the Mint's public information officer denied a request for an interview. *Westword* submitted several questions about Denver's security division, but Daddio didn't respond. Denver Mint employees say Daddio backs Wallace and seems to think there's no problem Wallace can't handle.

But some workers are convinced there's one job Wallace can't handle: protecting the Mint. "Nobody in security takes their job seriously anymore," says a veteran supervisor in another division. "There are a lot of dedicated officers over there, but they've been shit on so much, that's their attitude."

"There's so much complacency here," one officer says, "that if something serious were to happen, there's no way we'd be able to respond to it professionally. A lot of innocent people would get hurt." □

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CRYSTAL BAWLS

Lou Wright has seen the future—and she's wrong.

BY GIL ASAKAWA

The caller stammers, unsure whether she's on the air. "Lou, my question is to you, I'm in love with a man named Chris, and he's in love with me. Do you see this as anything that could be workable?"

"Permanent, can go to marriage, very workable. Pray a lot, give it a lot of time and be patient," replies psychic Lou Wright. She answers quickly, starting before the question's finished.

Every Sunday night, callers eagerly await their chance to test Wright's abilities on KYGO, the country-music radio station where she hosts a weekly talk show. Much of the air-time is devoted to interviews with special guests, but the rest goes to listeners. Wright's fans ask her advice on how to organize their lives, particularly financially and romantically—her specialties. During breaks in the action, Wright pitches her private practice, giving out her number and assuring the audience she takes evening and weekend appointments. And at just \$60 per half-hour session!

Wright's followers think she's worth it. The psychic has been doing her Denver show for almost a decade, and she is regularly quoted in the *National Enquirer*. She's certainly the most visible prognosticator in Denver, a town renowned for the size and strength of its metaphysical community.

Dar Emme, a Westminster psychic whose family runs the Colorado Psychic Center, estimates that the dozen psychic organizations operating in the area have over 75,000 names on their mailing lists. "We're a small center, and we have 6,000 names on our list," she says. "The area is very healthy and growing by leaps and bounds." The new-age and metaphysical movements are drawn to the region, she says, because of its central location, geographic purity and spiritual history with "sites that are sacred to Native Americans; it's been a special place for many generations."

Denver's good vibrations are so strong that the area averages one public psychic fair a month, Dar Emme says. That's where the community comes together.

Not all of the community, though. "Lou Wright used to do psychic fairs," says Dar's husband, Dale, also a psychic. "Now she considers herself better than the rest of us. I respect the woman, but she comes across as very pompous and a know-it-all to other psychics."

But Wright could never have predicted how her own love life would turn out. Wright's romantic instincts have failed her four times—at fifty-two, she's on her fifth marriage. And the men she's left behind aren't satisfied customers. One is already suing to

change the divorce settlement, claiming Wright engaged in some unpredictable financial shenanigans; another ex-husband is threatening to do the same.

Dick Deubel, a Lakewood realtor who was married to Wright from 1980 to 1988, isn't enchanted with his ex-wife's psychic powers. "At this point, I'll agree that she is phony," he says.

Deubel has filed a motion in Jefferson County asking that the couple's divorce settlement from last year be nullified. He took Wright's word on how much money she made from consulting—\$281 a week, \$1,200 a month—when he filled out the couple's divorce settlement last year, Deubel says.

In the new motion, which is set for an October hearing, Deubel claims Wright made more than \$10,000 a month. And he wants some of it.

Deubel is asking for a redistribution of property from the couple's eight-year marriage, and requesting that the waiver of maintenance he signed be

discarded and "a fair amount of maintenance be awarded."

Since Deubel handled Lou Wright Enterprises' financial records, he was well aware of Wright's income, her attorney says. In turn, Wright accuses her former husband of harassment, trespassing at her home and office, and stealing business records. In early August, she obtained a restraining order prohibiting Deubel from going near her.

Lou Wright could never have predicted how her own love life would turn out.

Deubel denies harassing Wright, and claims he's had his own share of harassing phone calls. He has some of her business records, he says, but found them in the trash outside her office last summer, when he first became suspicious of her stated income. In his dumpster-diving, Deubel came up with an appointment calendar for the month of August that shows Wright

averaged ten half-hour consultations a day. Alongside the clients' names—mostly of women—are notations for confirmed appointments and payments; in one week, Wright made \$3,000 predicting the future.

"It never occurred to me that she was making that much money, not really," he says. "It's a crazy business, and I know she had expenses. I felt she probably made a little more than that and pocketed it, but not enough to worry about." When he filled out the original settlement papers, Deubel listed Wright's income as \$281 a week because "that's what she told me she made," he explains.

After an incident in which Wright accused him of "spying" on her, Deubel, who kept the company's books, wasn't even allowed at his wife's office and had to surrender his keys, he says. "I went along with her, when you're married,

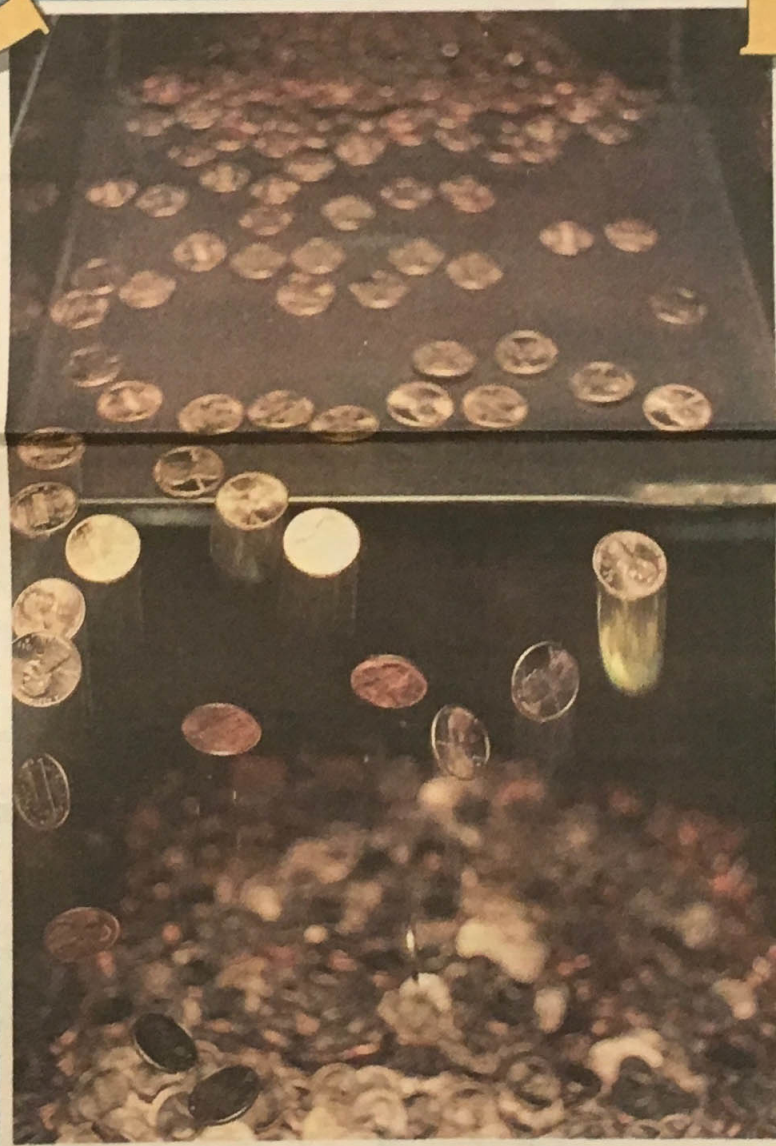
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Illustration by Patrick McCreath

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page 12

THRILLS

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more pain. But the choice is harder than that. This could be a traumatic surgery for an 80-year-old

body, and it will last five hours. There are dangers lurking like land mines: the anesthesia, the shock to the body, the possible complications. There's a 50-50 chance that you'll die on the operating table.

It was July 4, Independence Day, and my father looked at Dr. Morales. This was the biggest independent decision he would make since he got married 42 years ago.

"The thing is, I feel fine," he said, mystified by the cancer eating through his body. He could still pass for 65; he still mowed the lawn and shoveled the snow. "I don't have any pain. I have gardening to do."

And like an old pool player, my father eyed the table and tried to figure out how he could win this game.

He was the classic Irish Catholic son, devoted to a mother who was bedridden for years. He took care of her every day. It was only after she died that he met my mother and got married. He was 38.

Since then my mother handled

most of the decisions. Budgeting the money, planning family trips, taking care of school problems, Christmas gifts — these were all under the matriarch's domain.

He played life more defensively than she, staying with one company for most of his adult life, working a blue-collar job, never advancing into management or opening his own business, and rarely traveling.

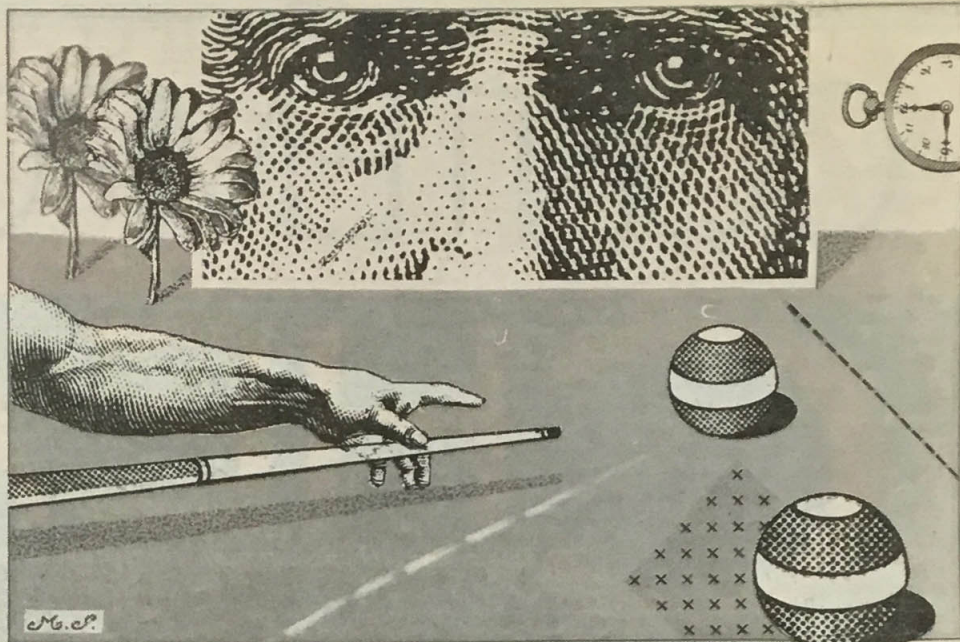
Every evening at 5 p.m. he came home to a hot dinner, cold beer and the security that things were taken care of by his wife.

And in retirement he liked the simple things: working in his garden, reading the sports pages and playing with the dog. He didn't like to travel. He would rather play his Mario Lanza records and read a gardening book than see Venice or Florence. Florence who, he'd joke. It's hot in Italy, and anyway some punk would probably try to steal my wallet.

He liked to shoot a few games of pool, and the family members' styles were telling. My brother is flamboyant and fast, and it was a thrill to watch him break the triangle of balls.

I am slower and more cerebral, analyzing the geometry of each situation until the mathematics leave me confused. My mother plays a good, uncomplicated game despite her poor eyesight.

My father plays defensively, making other players grit their teeth as he slips the cue ball down the end of the table, gently bumping a ball or two and separating it from a key shot his opponents want to make. When he does sink a ball, he does it slowly, and by the time the cue ball rolls down the carpet of green toward the lonely 9 ball,



The Denver Post / Maureen Scance

He could play defensively, avoid the operation, and be assured that he would live for a while. Or he could gamble and go for the tough shot and risk everything.

you could have walked up to the kitchen, gotten a beer out of the fridge, patted the dog, called for a pizza, and walked back down to see the 9 ball drop in the corner pocket.

But this talk about an operation, this was a tricky shot. The old man looked at Dr. Morales. He could play defensively, avoid the operation, and be assured that he would live for a while. Or he could gamble and go for the tough shot and risk everything.

After a pause, and with no

help from his wife, he told Dr. Morales he wanted the operation. He decided to become an offensive player.

He wanted more time to work in the garden, more time to be with his wife. It was worth the risk.

Sometimes, he said, miracles occur. Look at the upstart no-name Orioles. They might go to the World Series, and he had to see that. Let's shoot for a miracle.

He was wheeled into the operating room the next day in fine spirits. Dr. Morales took out

the stomach, the spleen, and part of the esophagus. Things looked worse than Morales thought.

But he survived the operation. The surgeon marveled at how strong the old man was. "I'll be back in the garden in a few weeks," the old man had said before surgery.

There was work still to be done, more tomatoes to harvest, and more games of pool to shoot. He was getting pretty good with that stick.

David McQuay is a Denver Post Staff writer.

INSIDE CONTEMPORARY

Cover story



Looking for some cheap thrills this summer? The cheapskates in the features department have divulged their favorite ones that will entertain you at little or no cost. Page 12.

6

DAVE BARRY

The humorist caved in and bought his son a Nintendo video-game system. And despite what some psychologists tell you, the game has some benefits, he says.

16



By Tracy Seipel

Short hair is where it's at for women this summer. And if you're a little more gutsy than the woman at the next desk, you can get a *really* short cut.

20

By Helen Dollaghan

Seafood consumption has been going up annually since 1982; the rate is now 15 pounds per person. Grilled fish with two tomato-ginger relish is just one of the dishes that can help you increase your enjoyment of this summer treat.

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On The Cover: Money coming off the presses at the Denver Mint. Cover story design by Maureen Scance.

Diane Carman
Contemporary Editor, 820-1281

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World

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD

AUCTION
 price
 record was
 set June 20
 for an
 Islamic
 gold dinar.

Bids farewell to Treasury post Ortega leaves her mark

By Beth Deisher
 COIN WORLD Editor

Billions of Federal Reserve notes bear her signature. Millions of Americans remember her from the podium of the 1984 Republican National Convention.

But thousands in the numismatic community readily recognize both her signature and her smile.

Quiet, determined and sometimes seemingly shy, Katherine Davalos Ortega, 38th Treasurer of the United States, during her five years and nine months in office, sought a high profile for the agencies for which she had oversight responsibilities: the United States Mint, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the U.S. Savings Bond program.

As she prepared to leave office June 30 Ortega, in an interview with *Coin World*, reflected on her participation in the decision making at Treasury and had some advice for her successor.

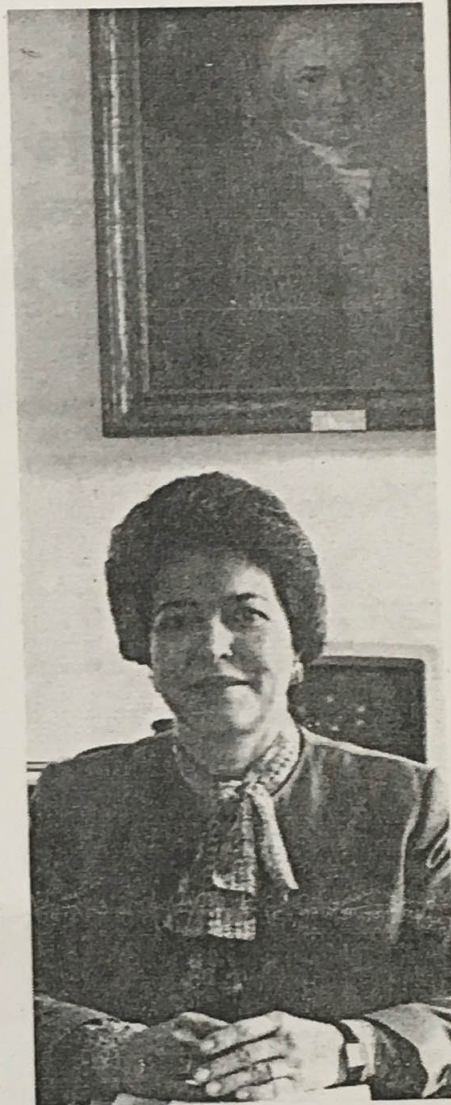
Team effort important

"I would encourage my successor to remain very involved with the different bureaus and participate with the directors. It has to be a team effort; working together, not adversarial," Ortega said.

Making sure that the "team" at Treasury was working together became one of her first assignments upon taking office Oct. 3, 1983.

Ortega's predecessor, Angela "Bay" Buchanan, served notice early on that she intended to be a hands-on manager. Buchanan, drawing on her clout within the Reagan administration, changed the role of the modern Treasurer from that of a largely ceremonial head of the Savings Bond Program to oversight of the three agencies which literally make money for the government. Buchanan also opened the door for modern commemorative coinage programs and was an early and enthusiastic supporter of the commemorative coin program honoring the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Please see ORTEGA Page 62



U.S. TREASURER Katherine D. Ortega worked under the watchful eye of the first Treasurer, Michael Hillegas.

ns post largest one-month drop

nds Index, Dec. 1983-June 1989

MS-65 activity in June

Gold commems	down	9.3%
Silver commems	up	4.44%
Franklin halves	down	8.56%
Morgan dollars	down	4.68%
Peace dollars	down	3.81%
Gold dollars	down	8.22%
Indian Head \$2.50	down	19.01%
Indian Head \$5	down	12.45%
Indian Head \$10	down	12.82%
Saint-Gaudens \$20	down	5.72%

MS-60 registers gain

By Keith M. Zaner
 COIN WORLD Trends Editor

Mint State 65 coins tracked by the *Coin World's* Trends Index dropped 20.79 points in June, the largest one-month percentage loss reported since the inception of the Trends Index in December 1983 and the first drop for the MS-65 Index in 1989.

The rare coin market had previously shown a sharp price rise: eight straight months for the 16,576-value market index, four months for the Mint State 63 index and six consecutive months for the MS-65 index. However, the market came to a screeching halt during June. Only the MS-60 index (2,596 values) showed a gain, and that just of 1 percent.

The *Coin World* Trends Index for 1,325 MS-65 values declined 20.79 points to 283.38, a very steep one-month 6.83 percent fall in June.

The less volatile MS-63 index, which compares 347 values, also dropped. The June index of 162.7 points was down 2.6 points from May's 165.3 point total, which translates to a 1.57 percent

Mint visitors evacuated as workers report rashes

By LEROY WILLIAMS JR.
Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer

About 200 visitors to Denver's Mint were evacuated yesterday after seven workers developed rashes while unloading metal pallets from a truck.

Denver firefighters first thought the call at 1:45 p.m. involved asbestos, but began looking for chemicals that could have caused the ailments.

However, no chemicals were found, and federal health officials will investigate further.

Two of the seven workers, who also complained of itchy eyes and shortness of breath, were taken to Denver General Hospital. The other five remained on the job yesterday. None of the Mint's other employees was evacuated.

The workers apparently suffered the skin irritation when they walked into a truck trailer to unload the shelf-like pallets, which are used to transport newly minted coins that end up at Federal Reserve banks. The empty pallets were delivered from Los Angeles.

Doug Pickup, an industrial hygienist with the U.S. Public Health Service, said his office would examine the employees' clothing, the truck trailer interior and the pallets to try to isolate any chemical.

A call for an ambulance at 1:45 p.m. also



LINDA McCONNELL/Rocky Mountain News

A paramedic helps an unidentified worker down the steps of the Denver Mint after the worker developed skin irritation. Six other employees had similar symptoms yesterday after unloading a truck.

brought Denver firefighters, who originally suspected the workers' ailments were being caused by isocyanate, a chemical compound.

However, fire department hazardous materials specialists were not able immediately to find any traces of the isocyanate in the loading dock area or in the truck, said assistant fire chief Tom Abbott.

Isocyanate, a chemical compound, is used in a variety of applications, including the manufacture of resins and adhesives, but is not used in minting coins.

Mint officials ushered out about 200 visitors touring the facility on West Colfax Avenue in downtown Denver. Bill Smith, the

mint's deputy superintendent, said the incident posed no danger to the visitors or the nearly 350 employees working inside.

Pickup, whose division provides occupational health services for federal agencies, said a similar instance of a skin irritation suffered by a mint employee occurred several months ago.

Om, sweet om on Ether Street



Bill Husted

Om, Om, on the range.

Imagine a groovy city. Meditate about it for a moment. You see, developer **Michael Coyle** thinks Denverites are hankerin' for some Om in their homes. He plans to build the **Maharishi City of Immortals**, a subdivision of 100 homes somewhere in the Denver area. The divine development of 100 homes, with price tags ranging from \$200,000

to \$400,000, would be inspired by the teaching of **Maharishi Mahesh Yogi**, founder of the transcendental meditation technique and mentor of Beatles and Beach Boys.

Similar pricey communes are in the works in Austin, Texas, San Francisco, L.A. and other U.S. cities — all overseen by the California-based Maharishi Heaven on Earth Development Corp. The communities will be free from stress, crime, pollution, cars and other trappings of civilization. Amenities include the Maharishi School of the Age of Enlightenment, a private day school with grades K-12, a holistic health center, a civic center and organic gardens and oversized lots. Sounds like Highlands Ranch for hippies.

Coyle admits there may be some resistance to the name, Maharishi City of Immortals. What are they going to call the roads? I can hear it now — "Meet me on the corner of East Bhagwan Boulevard and Turban Ter-

Jet crash may spur rules

Child safety seats restudied by FAA

By **DON KIRKMAN**

Scripps Howard News Service

WASHINGTON — The crash of United Airlines Flight 232 may lead to Federal Aviation Administration regulations requiring special safety seats for infants and children on all airliners.

An order to "take a new look" at rules that would require children's seat restraints on commercial aircraft has been issued by newly installed FAA administrator James Bucey.

Though UAL refuses to say how many children were on Flight 232 when it crashed last week at Sioux City, Iowa, emergency rescue crews said a surprising number of youngsters were on the plane. Some of the children were traveling without parents.

Four infants are known to have been on the plane, and one was killed.

Currently, no federal regulations require special children's seats on airliners, though the FAA urges parents to use seats that are identical to those used in motor vehicles.

The accepted procedure for protecting an infant during a crash is to wrap the child in a blanket, put the child on the floor, pad the child's body with pillows, then bend over and press the child to the floor, said an official at the Association for Flight Attendants.

An FAA spokesman said that procedure was used in the UAL 232 crash, but the infant slid away from its mother and was killed.

Another passenger on the flight was told to keep her child on her lap and wrap her seat belt around both herself and the child.

"It looks like conflicting instructions were issued," an FAA source said.

Bucey's order may end a disagreement between the FAA and the National Transportation Safety Board. Since 1983, the NTSB has urged the FAA to approve regulations that require infants and children to be strapped into

✓ Records of DC-10 engine examined/17

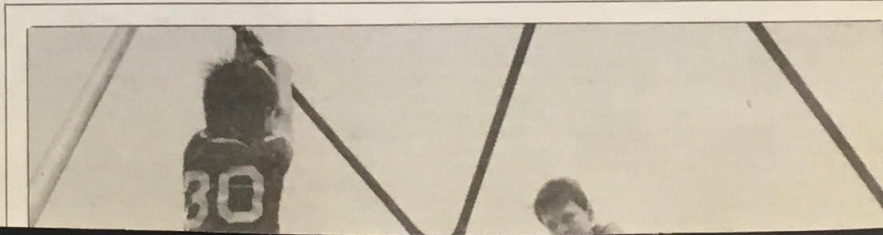
✓ 'Survivor' of Flight 232 never boarded plane/17

special seats.

The disagreement intensified after the UAL 232 crash when NTSB board member Jim Burnett said he would urge the board to take a close look at child safety during airline accidents.

In contrast, the FAA has refused to approve a child-safety-seat regulation because it would require the airlines to spend a large amount of money to prevent very rare occurrences — the loss of children's lives in crashes.

Certain to be issues during the FAA's deliberations are who will provide the children's safety seats, the airlines or parents, and whether parents will have to pay an extra fare if their child occupies a seat. Currently, passengers do not have to pay for youngsters who sit on a parent's lap.



Report critical of Mint's accounting system

The United States Mint's cost accounting system came under fire in a report by the General Accounting Office that was presented Aug. 1 during a hearing on the Mint appropriations for Fiscal Year 1990, which begins Oct. 1.

The hearing was before the House Banking Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage headed by Subcommittee Chairman Rep. Richard Lehman, D-Calif.

The report was the result of a request from former subcommittee chairman Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., during the 100th Congress. The complete report was presented to the Coinage Subcommittee by Jeffrey C. Steinhoff, director of Financial Management Systems Issues Accounting and Financial Management Division, General Accounting Office.

The report explains the GAO's review of the following areas:

- Whether the Mint complied with the legal requirement involving the shipment of 1986 Statue of Liberty coins;
- Examination of internal controls for coins and coin dies;
- Evaluate aspects of the Mint's financial management system related to accounting for costs, controlling funds and providing financial information to managers;
- Assessment of the budgetary fund structure for numismatic programs.

The GAO's review, which states that the majority of problems cited in the report involve the San Francisco Mint, determined critical elements of the Mint's financial system need modernization; reports on revenue and expense need improvement; internal controls over dies and coins need strengthening; insignificant numbers of Statue of Liberty coins were shipped without payment; and a numismatic revolving fund would be established.

Gustavo Friederichsen, press secretary for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, said U.S. Mint Director Donna Pope was provided the GAO report July 31 — less than 24 hours to review the GAO report and provide a response at the House subcommittee hearing.

Friederichsen said Pope will further review the GAO findings and develop an additional response that will be provided at another Coinage Subcommittee hearing at a date yet to be scheduled.

Pope told the subcommittee that the Mint has been assessing its manually-prepared manufacturing cost accounting system and implementation of updating with the assistance of two separate accounting and financial management services firms, Grant

Government Accounting Office recommends changes at the U.S. Mint

- ✓ Establish a public enterprise revolving fund to finance the operation of the Mint's numismatic programs.
- ✓ Improve internal controls over dies by requiring quarterly physical inventories and independent reviews of the resolution of discrepancies in die inventories.
- ✓ Modernize the Mint's financial management system by developing an automated cost accounting system enhancing the funds control system and developing improved management information reports.
- ✓ Direct the San Francisco Mint to notify its security office of bullion coin shortages shown on weight and piece count reports.
- ✓ Direct a current and comprehensive assessment of its vulnerability to theft and loss of dies be undertaken and that annual reports discuss progress on initiatives to improve its die inventory control and practices.

Lehman, for himself and for subcommittee member Rep. John Eiler, R-Ind., introduced the Mint appropriation legislation, H.R. 2931, on July 19 which calls for the authorization of appropriations for the Mint for Fiscal Year 1990 and FY 1991. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Banking, Financing and Urban Affairs.

Pope addresses subcommittee

In her remarks before the coinage subcommittee Aug. 1, Pope addressed a separate legislative proposal for a public enterprise fund to finance numismatic and Thornton and Booz, Allen and Hamilton.

bullion coin operations for the Mint beginning with FY 1990.

Pope said the proposal calls for the Mint to retain profits from FY 1989 reimbursable programs to support start-up operations for FY 1990 programs with sales proceeds from FY 1990 deposited in the revolving fund. At year's end, net profits from all numismatic and bullion programs would be placed into the Treasury's general fund, except those funds necessary for the next fiscal year's start-up costs.

"Full implementation of the public enterprise concept would enable the Mint to be more responsive to changes in the public's demand for numismatic and bullion coins and would permit the Mint to operate reimbursable programs in a more business-like fashion and help the Mint to compete with other major markets of the world," Pope said.

She also referred to the proposed Mint appropriations bill, which calls for allocating \$50,735,000 for Mint salaries and expenses

and 888 average positions.

The budget request will allow the Mint to produce 19.5 billion coins, satisfying projected demand requirements of 18.1 billion coins and allowing coin inventories to increase.

The Mint's contribution to the Treasury general fund for FY 1990 is estimated to be \$572 million which will come from seigniorage, an off-budget receipt, Pope said, while profits on numismatic and bullion programs, an on-budget receipt, is estimated at \$90 million.

1990 budget

The FY 1990 budget request for the Mint has a net increase of approximately \$3.7 million over FY 1989. Increases in the FY 1990 total \$5.7 million and consist of \$1.5 million to increase circulating coin production; \$400,000 for asbestos removal; \$2.1 million to increase equipment purchases and building improvements; and \$1.7 million for mandatory cost-of-living increases, Pope said.

The increase is offset by \$2 million for non-recurring costs, productivity and other savings, Pope said.

The FY 1990 budget requests \$1.3 million in appropriated funds for the asbestos abatement program at the various Mint facilities, with the total program, projected for completion at the end of FY 1993, costing a total \$7.1 million, Pope said.

There are no new research and development projects planned in FY 1990, but work is continuing on previously developed projects, Pope said. The coin feed press system has progressed with the installation of 10 units and a contract for 50 units completed, with an additional 50 units planned for purchase next year, she said.

The Mint will realize savings of the equivalent of 19 full-time employees and \$700,000, Pope said.

A contract was completed in April for an additional robotics system for count, bag and stack operations, Pope said.

The Mint has requested \$3.4 million for equipment replacement of coin presses, a blanking press, counting machines and industrial trucks, Pope said.

Personnel requests for FY 1990 total the equivalent of 2,145 full-time employees: 888 for appropriated activities and 1,257 for reimbursable activities, a reduction of 13 full-time equivalent appropriated employees and 43 reimbursable full-time equivalent employees, Pope said.

Reimbursable activities for FY 1990 include the annual Proof sets, Uncirculated Mint sets, congressionally-authorized medals and the American Eagle gold and silver bullion coins.

The requests include proposed reductions in the Mint police force following a study which may identify ways of making the force more efficient or may indicate that it should be replaced by contract with private security guards, Pope said.

Two firms offer U.S. silver, Canadian coins at auction

Two major numismatic auction firms, Bowers and Merena Inc., of Wolfboro, N.H., and Bank Leu Ltd. of Zurich, Switzerland, will jointly offer the Kissel and Victoria collections in a Sept. 11-13 auction in New York City.

According to a Bowers and Merena press release, the collection of Peter F. Kissel consists of numerous scarce and rare U.S. coins, with emphasis on silver. Highlights include early Massachusetts silver, an Albany Church penny, early cents and a large selection of silver dollars.

The Victoria collection of Canadian coins comprises a large portion of the auction. Many of the rarest issues of Canada and Newfoundland are included, highlighted by

what is believed to be the finest known example of "The King of Canadian Coins," the 1921 half dollar. Early Specimen sets are offered, including in some instances multiples of sets of which only a few are known to exist. The Victoria collection also features a large selection of high-grade early rarities.

Participation in the Kissel and Victoria collections auction can be by mail bid or by in-person attendance.

The auction catalog is available for \$15 U.S. dollars in the United States and Canada and for \$25 airmail to overseas locations.

For a catalog or information, write to Auctions by Bowers and Merena Inc., Box 1224, Wolfboro, N.H. 03894.

MINT from Page 24

The San Francisco Mint recently implemented its own automated die inventory system, which is updated daily, the GAO said.

An account settlement to check shortages in bullion coins or coin planchets at San Francisco did not show shortages, but large overages for each coin denomination: the physical count or weight for commemorative and bullion coins and coin planchets on hand was greater than the corresponding amounts shown in Mint records.

The GAO's examination of two coin programs involving seigniorage — calculated as the difference between the face value of the coin and the cost of metal, including fabrication and transportation — showed the calculation correct for the Statue of Liberty Coin Program.

The calculation for the gold bullion Uncirculated coin programs was incorrect, because it included labor and overhead cost, and as a result, material costs were overstated by \$525,000.

The GAO says the Mint properly accounts for seigniorage as an adjustment of revenue in its bullion accounting system and its reve-

nue and expense reports should also present seigniorage in the same way, but are not.

Due to an accounting error at Mint headquarters, material costs for the Statue of Liberty program excluded costs of damaged and rejected copper-nickel planchets for the Proof and Uncirculated half dollars, thus understating material costs by \$200,000 and profits by the same amount.

No payment for coins

The Mint did not comply with the legal requirement that the 1986 Statue of Liberty coins be shipped to customers only after payments or guarantees of payments had been.

The GAO found the shipments occurred because the Mint discontinued in 1980 its policy of holding numismatic coin shipments paid by checks for 10 days until they cleared banks. That original policy has been reinstated and strengthened to provide for holding coin shipments for 15 days to allow checks to clear.

Less than 1 percent of the 15.5 million Statue of Liberty coins shipped were done so prior to receipt of payment, according to the GAO report.

U.S. Trends



U.S. Trends

Collector's role still vital

By Keith M. Zaner
COIN WORLD Trends Editor

Because of the extreme volatility and demand for high-priced and high quality "slabbed" coins, it is very easy to forget the foundation upon which the hobby of rare coins is built. The collector is the final consumer of rare coins, and it is the collector who receives the ultimate enjoyment, challenge and satisfaction from participating in the interesting, historical and educational aspects of numismatics. While headlines reflect the world record prices being set today for coins of all denominations and series, the collector's activities are as strong as ever. According to Q. David Bowers of Bowers and Merena Galleries Inc., "The coin market has been absolutely terrific for collector coins." So it is easy to overlook the strength and activity being exhibited by the collector of 1989.

In fact, I became a collector approximately 25 years ago. I found it astonishing that you could go to a bank or any other business establishment and receive either in change or in exchange a U.S. coin which because of its date or Mint mark had a value more than its face value. Of course, this was only part of the fun. The challenge to complete a series of coins by date, Mint mark and variety was extremely rewarding as well as educational and

profitable.

One time while screening a roll of quarter dollars — hoping to either locate a scarce-date Washington such as the 1932-D or -S, Standing Liberty, preferably with the date still visible, or if I was extremely lucky, a Seated Liberty or Barber quarter — I extracted an unusual "quarter." It was one which at the age of 12 I had never seen, but one which I definitely kept. Today, my collection still includes this bronze A.D. 54-68. Nero ancient Roman coin.

The powerful collector market of today is demanding various numismatic items, including any scarce type coin from the 18th century to about 1920. Other needs include scarce-date Seated Liberty coinage, Barber coinage and Bust coinage. All half cents and large cents are in demand from Good condition and better. Although scarce-date gold coins are popular among collectors, common-date pieces are not. This is possibly because of the lower gold bullion prices and the availability of the gold American Eagles.

Proof 65 or MS-65 or better coins are not popular with collectors. They believe the much higher prices are out of line. They are satisfied with MS-63 quality at a fraction of the cost of an MS-65.

Half cents

	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40
1793 Flowing Hair	675	1400	1750	3300	4850	8750
1794 Liberty Cap	85	235	400	600	1250	2250
1795 All Variants	80	210	350	450	900	1850
1796 With Pole	2850	5200	7750	10500	15000	25000
1796 No Pole	6000	9000	15500	21000	32500	—
1797 Plain Edge	145	250	370	550	1000	2050
1797 Lettered Edge	310	485	750	1500	3900	—
1797 Grippled Edge	1300	2250	5000	—	—	—
1800 Dr. Bust	2650	4200	6000	1200	325	650
1802/0	350	725	1350	2850	—	—
1802/0 rev 1800	10000	15500	21500	—	—	—
1803	2750	4050	6500	190	425	800
1804 All Variants	2625	3250	4500	160	310	425
1804 Spotted	2300	3000	4250	185	355	475
1805 All Variants	2535	3350	5000	150	320	440
1805 Sm S, St	325	775	1450	—	—	—
1806 All Variants	2525	3250	4500	150	305	425
1806 Sm S, St	150	300	500	800	1600	—
1807	2525	3450	5500	110	345	550
1808	2525	3450	5500	125	375	—
1808/7	9500	15000	21500	700	1250	5500
1809 Classic	2200	2850	3500	5500	9000	300
1809/8	2300	3000	3450	5900	125	325
1810	2500	3850	5400	2250	600	1050
1811	125	250	490	1000	2000	—
1825	2300	3100	3500	6000	130	350
1825/1	2850	3200	4100	8600	190	475
1828 13 Stars	2100	2500	3000	3750	6500	175
1829 12 Stars	2800	4200	6500	105	390	1050
1829	2100	2500	3000	3650	600	140
1831 Original and Restrikes	—	—	—	—	—	—
1832	2100	2500	3000	3600	600	140
1833	2100	2500	3000	3600	600	130
1834	2100	2500	3000	3600	600	130
1835	2100	2500	3000	3600	600	125
1836 Orig and Restrikes Proof	—	—	—	—	—	—

Large cents

	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-63
1793 Chain, America	1250	1850	2550	4750	8250	16000	31000
1793 AMERI	1300	1950	2900	5150	8750	16750	33500
1793 Wheat	375	800	1075	1650	2850	5250	10000
1793 Let. Edge	425	825	1125	1700	3000	6000	13500
1793 Straw NC3	52500	60000	72500	—	—	—	—
1793 Lib. Cap	775	1600	2800	—	—	—	—
1794 Head of 93	300	500	850	1900	3250	5050	—
1794 All Variants	700	145	240	400	725	2300	5100
1794 Starred	4500	6250	11500	19500	39000	—	—



Large cents

	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	MS-63
1795 Pl. Edge	58.00	135.	225.	375.	650.	1600.	2500.
1795 Let. Edge	95.00	200.	325.	575.	1050.	2600.	5250.
1795 Plain Edge	—	5000.	9500.	14000.	30000.	—	—
1796 Lib. Cap	85.00	175.	310.	515.	950.	2500.	3500.
1796 Dr. Bust	—	55.00	150.	300.	600.	950.	1900.
rev 94	—	60.00	135.	210.	420.	900.	1925.
1796 rev 96	—	57.50	115.	205.	410.	900.	1850.
1796 rev 97	—	77.50	155.	375.	700.	1700.	3250.
1796 LIBERTY	—	60.00	140.	240.	325.	500.	1200.
1797 rev 97, St	—	32.00	72.00	175.	250.	375.	1300.
1797 Gr. Edge 96	—	42.50	72.50	190.	375.	675.	1450.
1797 Pl. Edge 96	—	45.00	100.	250.	385.	750.	2450.
1797 rev 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stemless	—	45.00	100.	250.	385.	750.	2450.
1798 1st Hair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Style	—	45.00	97.50	195.	500.	1200.	1850.
1798 2nd HS	—	45.00	92.50	165.	350.	1050.	1700.
1798 rev 96	—	50.00	120.	215.	290.	800.	5100.
1798/7 1st HS	—	60.00	140.	240.	325.	500.	1200.
1799	—	525.	800.	1950.	3750.	7750.	—
1799/8	—	600.	1000.	2150.	4750.	8500.	—
1800 Normal Date	—	14.50	38.00	46.00	185.	340.	725.
1800/1798 1st HS	—	44.50	75.00	150.	300.	750.	1600.
1800/1798 2nd HS	—	14.50	38.00	46.00	185.	340.	725.
1801	—	13.00	30.00	42.50	165.	330.	640.
1801 3 Errors	—	32.50	82.50	205.	400.	1150.	2750.
1801 1/1000	—	14.75	43.50	80.00	215.	425.	925.
1801 1/1000 over 1000	—	20.00	55.00	100.	200.	400.	800.
1802	—	12.00	27.00	37.50	88.00	245.	585.
1802 Stemless	—	13.50	30.00	42.50	95.00	235.	575.
1802 1/1000	—	14.00	36.00	62.50	200.	395.	775.
1803	—	12.00	25.00	37.50	87.50	250.	625.
1803 LD, Small Fraction	—	12.50	25.00	50.00	110.00	—	—
1803 LD, Large Fraction	—	16.00	50.00	115.	245.	650.	1100.
1803 Stemless	—	13.75	32.00	49.50	155.	365.	840.
1803 1/1000 over 1000	—	14.50	38.50	65.00	185.	365.	885.
1804	—	16.50	45.00	110.	290.	700.	1150.
1805	—	12.50	28.00	49.50	110.	300.	710.
1806	—	16.00	49.50	87.50	270.	485.	950.
1807 Large Fraction	—	12.00	26.00	42.50	92.50	315.	650.
1807 Small Fraction	—	13.00	32.00	70.00	145.	390.	790.
1807/8 Large 7	—	12.00	26.25	55.00	115.	365.	715.
1807/8 Small 7	—	8.50.	17.50.	29.00.	50.00.	85.00.	450.00.
1808 Classic	—	14.00	36.50	46.50	135.	350.	780.
1809	—	12.00	28.50	50.00	105.	200.	4100.
1810	—	12.75	28.75	45.00	135.	330.	710.
1810 10/09	—	12.75	28.75	45.00	120.	390.	950.
1811	—	25.00	75.00	125.	275.	625.	1350.
1811/10	—	30.00	85.00	145.	335.	700.	2500.
1812 All Variants	—	12.75	28.75	45.00	110.	290.	700.
1813	—	15.75	47.50	100.	210.	475.	925.
1814 All Variants	—	13.00	29.25	45.00	140.	300.	740.

ABOUT TRENDS — Coin World Trends is a comprehensive retail value guide of U.S. coins, published consecutively in a two-week cycle. Many different sources — including dealer price lists (both buy and sell), prices quoted on a dealer trading network, advertisements, bourse transactions, auction prices realized, realistic private transactions and any additional information acquired by Coin World staff — are used in determining the current Trends. Also, market conditions, supply, demand and rarity are key considerations in compiling Trends. Values are for problem-free, original and uncleaned coins with attractive color. Values are listed for coins which are strictly graded in each grade category. Cleaned, whizzed, damaged or other problem coins bring less value. Mint State 65 copper coins are for specimens which exhibit full red original color, other Mint State grades reflect specimens which are red and brown. MS-65 prooflike Morgan dollars are valued for deep mirror, prooflike examples. Prooflike and semi-prooflike MS-65 coins are considerably less in value. All Trends values are for coins which meet the most strict requirements to be assigned that grade.

Coin World neither buys nor sells coins. Trends values are published as a reader service and may or may not be the same as an individual's or a firm's buy or sell prices.

Unless otherwise noted, condition designations with numbers are for the lowest possible level of each grade range. The following numbered grades correspond to the adjectival terms: AG-3, About Good; G-4, Good; VG-8, Very Good; F-12, Fine; VF-20, Very Fine; EF-40, Extremely Fine; AU-50, About Uncirculated; MS-60, Mint State or business strike.

A dash listed in Trends usually indicates a coin which is not known to exist in that grade or which is so rare that a current value is not available.

Because of the number of generally accepted grading standards in use today and in order to more precisely communicate, Coin World uses minimum standards for grading terms for Uncirculated coins. The minimum standards are: Uncirculated, Brilliant Uncirculated or select Uncirculated must be a minimum of MS-60; choice Uncirculated or choice Brilliant Uncirculated must be a minimum of MS-63; very choice Uncirculated or very choice BU must be a minimum of MS-64; gem Uncirculated or gem Brilliant Uncirculated must be a minimum of MS-65; split grades such as MS-63/65 or MS-60/63 must fall back into the lowest adjectival level. MS-63/65 may be described as choice Brilliant Uncirculated or choice Uncirculated. The split grade MS-60/65 or MS-60/63 may be explained as Uncirculated, Brilliant Uncirculated or select Uncirculated.

Abbreviation key

1st HS — First Hair Style	LM — Large Motto
2nd HS — Second Hair Style	MD — Medium Date
Ar. — Arrows	Obv. — Obverse
Dbl. — Double	PL — Profile
Dr. Bust — Draped Bust	PL Edge — Plain Edge
FBL — Full Bell Lines	Prf — Proof
FH — Full Head	Rev. — Reverse
Flowing — Flowing	SD — Small Date
FSL — Full Split Bands	Sl S, Knb — Slanting S, Knob on Ear
Gr. Edge — Grippled Edge	S of A — States of America
Her. Eagle — Heraldic Eagle	Spiked — Spiked Chin
Hor. — Horizontal	Straw NC3 — Strawberry Leaves, Non-collectible 3
Inv. — Inverted	Var. — Varieties
Jef. Head — Jefferson Head	
LD — Large Date	
Let. Edge — Lettered Edge	

Large cents

	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50	MS-60	MS-63
1832 All Vars.	8.65	11.00	13.25	45.50	100.	240.	435.	695.
1833	8.45	10.50	12.50	38.00	115.	215.	335.	615.
1834 All Vars.	8.65	11.50	14.25	44.00	92.50	200.	315.	595.
1834 Lg. 8, Stars, new Letters	11.75	15.25	32.00	51.00	115.	245.	440.	695.
1834 Lg. 8, Stars, M. Letters	85.00	175.	285.	500.	800.	2050.		
1835 All Vars	8.75	12.00	14.75	45.50	100.	220.	325.	600.
1835 Type 36	8.50	9.75	12.00	44.00	90.00	200.	310.	590.
1836	8.25	11.00	15.75	44.00	105.	205.	320.	595.
1837 All Vars	8.75	9.50	11.85	37.50	87.50	205.	315.	595.
1838	8.25	9.40	11.75	44.00	77.50	200.	305.	590.
1839 Head of '38	9.00	11.50	14.25	47.50	105.	235.	425.	735.
1839B	65	290.	600.	1700.	3850.			
1839 Silly Head	11.10	14.25	19.25	55.00	160.	335.	750.	1675.
1839 Booby Head	9.00	12.25	15.50	56.00	145.	290.	650.	1550.
1839 All Vars	8.85	12.25	15.75	39.50	95.00	200.	305.	590.
1840 All Vars	8.15	9.75	11.50	24.50	62.50	180.	295.	580.
1840 SD, Lg 18	9.05	12.00	15.50	38.50	87.50	205.	360.	700.
1841 SD	8.20	9.75	12.25	35.00	95.00	185.	310.	595.
1842 All Vars	8.15	9.75	11.00	18.40	62.50	180.	295.	580.
1843 Petite								
Small Letters	8.15	8.90	10.00	18.40	61.00	180.	295.	580.
1843 Mature								
Large Letters	8.15	11.50	14.25	32.75	80.00	190.	325.	615.
1843 Petite								
Large Letters	14.50	19.00	46.50	85.00	260.	510.	775.	1100.
1844	8.00	9.25	10.50	18.25	60.00	175.	285.	575.
1844/81	15.50	19.00	35.00	77.50	255.	500.		
1845	8.00	9.25	10.50	18.25	60.00	145.	280.	570.
1845 All Vars	8.00	9.25	10.25	19.00	56.50	145.	280.	570.
1846 SD	8.00	9.25	10.25	17.00	56.50	145.	270.	565.
1847	8.00	8.75	10.50	18.50	61.00	175.	285.	600.
1847 75m 7	12.00	19.00	27.00	62.50	110.	265.	460.	800.
1848	8.00	8.75	9.75	17.65	56.50	145.	280.	570.
1849	8.00	8.75	9.75	17.65	56.50	145.	280.	570.
1850	8.00	8.75	9.75	17.65	56.50	145.	280.	570.

STANDING LIB. QUARTERS SEATED HALVES MORGAN DOLLARS QUARTER EAGLES

WINE EAGLES

1894-O EF-45+
1896 AU-58; scarce
1899-O AU-58; very scarce
1899-S AU-50
1904 AU-50
1905 AU-55
1907-O AU-50
1907-S EF-45+; nice

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Reverse Damage
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na "Trends"

1997年12月15日

● 2010年10月10日

SOURCE — *See* **REFERENCES**

● 本報特約記者 王曉明

1835-O EF-45; a nick near "A" in stems. O/w sharp & lustrous. "Trends" 9060.00	475.00
1835 EF-45; planchet defect near "O" in "OF" Base	395.00

MINT

from Page 1

start-up costs for the next fiscal year's numismatic programs. Funds beyond start-up costs would be placed in the Treasury's general fund.

Establishing a public enterprise revolving fund for the Mint's numismatic operations — currently financed through four separate funds — would consolidate all accounting and budgeting for sale revenues; the cost of production, marketing and administration; the cost of raw materials; and the cost of distribution, recoinage and waste for numismatic programs, according to the GAO report.

Internal control problems

In a July 26 letter to Lehman from Brian P. Crowley, acting Assistant Comptroller General, included in the preface to the GAO report, Crowley responded: "We found that the Mint has accounting and internal control problems which require management's attention."

"Internal controls are insufficient to protect coins and dies against loss or theft," Crowley said. "The Mint's cost accounting and funds control systems do not produce reliable information. The Mint does not have management information reported needed to support decision making."

"Furthermore, the current financing arrangements for the numismatic programs do not give the Congress adequate information about the programs' businesslike operations," Crowley said.

Additional recommendations to the Director of the Mint include:

- Improve internal controls over dies by requiring quarterly physical inventories and independent reviews of the resolution of discrepancies in die inventories.
- Modernize the Mint's financial management system by developing an automated cost accounting system, enhancing the funds control system and developing improved management information reports.
- Direct the San Francisco Mint to notify

its security office of bullion coin shortages shown on weight and piece count reports.

- Direct a current and comprehensive assessment of its vulnerability to theft and loss of dies be undertaken and that annual reports discuss progress on initiatives to improve its die inventory control and practices.

Statue of Liberty program

The purpose of the review was to determine whether the Mint complied with the legal requirement involving the shipment of 1986 Statue of Liberty coins; examine internal controls for coins and dies; evaluate aspects of the Mint's financial management system related to accounting for costs, controlling funds, and providing financial information to managers; and assess the budgetary fund structure for numismatic programs.

The report says Mint officials have indicated a number of steps have been taken to correct the accounting and control problems:

- Developing on-line data entry for the die inventory system.
- Providing additional training for its cost accountants.
- Having a contractor review its financial management system requirements.

Weak controls over dies

The GAO review found that the Mint has weak controls over dies and coins and "employees failed to follow prescribed procedures in some areas, such as notifying field Mint security offices when unreconciled discrepancies in die inventories occur."

Established coin production controls at the San Francisco Mint were not followed when its security office was not notified of missing bullion coins and coin planchets. The Mint's reconciliation of the account in 1988 was unreliable in identifying coin shortages because the physical count was far greater than counts shown by corre-

sponding Mint records.

The report addressed two thefts of coin dies: one in April 1986 involving 44 dies for the Statue of Liberty silver dollar. The dies had been stolen from an airport in Montreal, Canada, while being shipped to the Royal Canadian Mint for chromeplating and polishing. Dies were occasionally chromeplated by the RCM under contract when backlogs occurred at the San Francisco Mint.

A second theft occurred in January 1988, when 24 dies for 1-ounce American Eagle bullion coins were enroute from San Francisco Mint to West Point Mint.

A review of security procedures after the second theft found one of the two couriers the Mint used did not provide constant surveillance services as required by Mint policy. The Mint now only uses armed couriers that provide shipment inspection at each stop or transfer location.

The GAO report was also critical of the Mint's central Die Information System, which obtains information in Washington from data put in by field personnel at the Mint production facilities. The system tracks inventories in two ways: by the serial number engraved on the dies and control numbers assigned to batches of 25 dies.

The GAO report cites instances where the San Francisco Mint, trying to reconcile die inventories, found it had not received a certain number of dies from the Philadelphia Mint because shipping reports did not indicate dies that had been removed from shipments prior to their delivery because they were flawed or damaged.

As an interim step in the manufacturing process, the Philadelphia Mint sends Proof dies to the San Francisco Mint for chromeplating and polishing before they are shipped to the destined Mint facility. The Mint facility to which the dies are to be shipped is charged with accountability. The GAO report cited one case where the West Point Mint was charged with a shipment of

dies a month before it could verify receipt.

The situation could be further compounded, the GAO report indicates. If, as in the prior example, the San Francisco Mint rejects a die during its chromeplating process and the DIS is not updated to show that the die was rejected and destroyed.

Because DIS reports were considered inaccurate, the GAO says the San Francisco Mint and Denver Mint had difficulty reconciling die inventories. In 1987, the San Francisco Mint was unsuccessful twice in trying to complete its die inventory reconciliation. DIS records were not useful during the 1988 reconciliation because they had not been updated for destroyed dies for about a year.

As a result, DIS showed San Francisco had a Mint inventory of 20,616 dies, while Mint's non-DIS internal records indicated only 7,322. The 1988 reconciliation, taking four months, showed a difference of 2,902 dies, approximately 40 percent of all dies for which San Francisco believed it was accountable.

It took staff a month at the Denver Mint to complete die inventory reconciliations using information other than DIS data, according to the GAO. Security chiefs at both the San Francisco and Denver Mints were unaware of the results of die reconciliations, the GAO report said.

Some changes implemented

The Mint has instituted on-line data entry and DIS update capability at San Francisco in December 1988 and by mid-1989 at the other Mints to provide more accurate and updated information. The Mint has also initiated a Coin Press Monitoring System, including a die-tracking subsystem, to record production and other die data, and the Jo Shop System, to monitor dies throughout the manufacturing process. Once developed, they will be integrated into the DIS system.

Please see MINT Page 39

Bufs rank 14th in season's
1st AP football poll Sports/ 1C

Denver industries fail to cut
toxic emissions Denver & West/ 1B

Broncos battle back, beat
Dallas 24-21 in OT Sports/ 1C

THE SUNDAY DENVER POST

August 27, 1989

Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire

★ Final Edition / 75 cents

FATE OF WILDERNESS STILL IN BALANCE



The Denver Post / Karl Gehring
CONTRAST: The Indian Peaks area survives in natural state, left, despite nearby population centers. Above, the marks of man and mining are common across Colorado.

Pristine areas spark noisy debate

Environmentalists planning renewed push to preserve lands

By Mark Obmascik
Denver Post Environment Writer

CRESTONE NEEDLE — On some spindly ridges atop this 14,197-foot peak, climbers can balance themselves so their toes hang over the headwaters of the Rio Grande River while their heels perch over the Arkansas River basin.

A single misstep or unpredictable wind gust will send a mountaineer plunging hundreds of feet into a timberline rock field. Nevertheless, hundreds of hikers still manage each year to conquer the most unforgiving heights of the Sangre de Cristo mountain range in southwest Colorado.

Environmentalists say the magnificent vistas of Crestone Needle, which stood un-

■ **OPPOSING VIEWS:** Two Coloradans see things very differently. **11A**
■ **'WAR ON WEST':** Conservatives charge Bush wooing environmentalists. **2B**

climbed longer than any 14,000-foot peak in Colorado, should be forever spared from man's development by becoming a federally protected wilderness area. But an oil company wants to drill on 1,280 acres along one of the mountain's main approach routes.

The only people with the power to resolve the dispute are politicians in Washington. For six years, they've failed.

It's an impasse that stretches far beyond Colorado borders. As the 25th anniversary of

the landmark national Wilderness Act approaches next Sunday, the fate of the Rocky Mountain West's most pristine lands teeters as precariously as the climbers on Crestone Needle.

A battle over water rights threatens to block the proposed wilderness designation of millions of acres of spectacular peaks and canyons. Mining, timber and oil interests are mobilizing to develop large tracts of roadless areas. Smog from far-away cities and smelters is polluting fragile alpine lakes with acid rain and snow.

At the same time, some existing wilderness areas are in danger of being loved to death.

Please see **WILDS** on 10-A

State tourism falls short of projections

Crowds lag at attractions, parks; only mountain resorts show gains

By Michelle P. Fulcher
and Michelle Mahoney
Denver Post Staff Writers

What was touted to be a banner summer for Colorado tourism is turning into bad news for the state's resort owners and promoters.

The tourist season doesn't officially end until Labor Day, but a survey of state parks and privately owned attractions shows sluggish growth or declines in tourism.

Experts blame a lackluster national economy and Colorado's continuing financial woes for the poor health of one of the state's key industries.

The only Colorado areas escaping the downturn are mountain resorts, where aggressive advertising campaigns apparently have succeeded in drawing people who might otherwise have spent time along the Front Range.

"We're losing it to the mountains if you look at what's going on in tourism," said Jim Clark, executive director of the Colorado Springs Convention and Visitors Bureau. "They're pulling the dollars out of here and putting them up there."

Bob Jappe, executive director of the Summit County Chamber of Commerce, agreed. "Certainly, we've been popular all summer long."

Visits to the Summit chamber's

visitor centers in Dillon and Frisco were up 62 percent in May, June and July compared with the same period last summer.

By contrast, visits to the Colorado Springs Visitors Center were down 6.5 percent. The U.S. Air Force Academy, the biggest Colorado Springs tourist attraction, reported a scant 3 percent increase in tourist traffic.

The picture is equally gloomy elsewhere.

"Overall, tourism at Colorado's national parks, recreation and historical areas was flat through July," said Nancy McCallin, an economist for the Legislative Council, the research arm of the state legislature.

And the outlook for the rest of the year doesn't show much improvement.

Earlier this year, a Colorado State University study predicted tourists would spend \$5.91 billion in Colorado during 1989, a 5 percent increase over 1988. McCallin now predicts that mark won't be met.

"I think that's a little high," she said. "These numbers we have now are going to cause slower growth. The state will feel it and already is feeling it."

So far this year, the state's largest tourist draw — Rocky Mountain

Please see **TOURISM** on 12-A

Postal Service anticipating biggest deficit ever

By The Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service will suffer its worst deficit ever next year — more than \$1.5 billion — but Postmaster General Anthony Frank plans to cutbacks in post office operating hours or delivery schedules.

Frank said he is confident that an ambitious cost-reduction program, heavily dependent on automation, can keep the postal system's finances under control until the next rate increase, expected in 1991.

Operating hours at local post offices were reduced from March 1988 until September 1988, generating criticism in many communi-

ties. But Frank said that he will not approve similar measures this year or next despite the fiscal crunch.

"We're not going to do that, absolutely not," Frank said.

Saturday service also is sacrosanct, according to the postmaster general. Reducing deliveries to five days a week "is not a possibility," he said.

"We handle 530 million pieces of mail a day," he said. "If we cut out Saturday, we would have to handle a billion on Monday, and we just couldn't do it. We couldn't deliver them, handle them and store them."

The Postal Service is in the final

year of its traditional three-year rate cycle. It will apply next year to the independent Postal Rate Commission for an overall increase, probably between 15 percent and 20 percent. The commission, after lengthy hearings, will decide on the allocation of higher rates among different types of mail. New rates will take effect in the first quarter of 1991.

The price of a first-class stamp now 25 cents, would rise to 30 cents if the rate commission decides on a 20 percent increase.

Losses are mounting as the Postal Service reaches the end of the three-year cycle because labor cost increases and inflation are ex-

ceeding the revenue increases produced by the last rate hikes.

The system should break even for fiscal 1989, which ends Sept. 30. But fiscal 1990 will produce losses of \$1.5 billion to \$1.7 billion, the biggest deficit since the Postal Service became an independent agency in 1971. The largest previous loss was \$802 million in 1982.

The key to Frank's plans for controlling Postal Service costs is the increased use of automation.

An extensive automation plan "is more crucial to the Postal Service than anything else," Frank said. "We want to have a program that fully automates the mail stream."

A vital element is the use of bar codes, the computerized horizontal stripes printed on some envelopes. The codes help reduce the number of people handling each piece of mail.

Bar code information goes far beyond zip codes. For example, the codes can direct a letter to a specific floor in a big building or to one side of a block on a residential street.

That means fewer hours spent sorting and handling mail.

About 40 percent of all letters carry bar codes now, up from 7 percent at the start of last year. Frank hopes to encourage businesses to increase the figure to 60

percent by the end of next year, and he will make a big pitch for automation at his speech tomorrow to a conference of major mailers.

The inducement will be financial. He said he hopes to raise the discount given to businesses that use bar codes.

The Postal Service has just developed a machine able to read bar codes through the clear address windows on business envelopes.

When the machines are in constant use, businesses will be able to print bar codes on letters instead of placing them on envelopes, which is more expensive.

N.Y. blacks, whites swap jeers, taunts

By The New York Times

NEW YORK — When 300 black demonstrators marched through Brooklyn yesterday to protest the racial shooting of a black youth, they were met by scores of jeering young whites who yelled obscenities and held up watermelons to ridicule the demonstrators.

Scuffles between angry residents and marchers broke out about 10 times, but each time the incidents were broken up by the police.

The marchers, shouting, "Whose streets? Our streets," started at about 3:30 p.m.

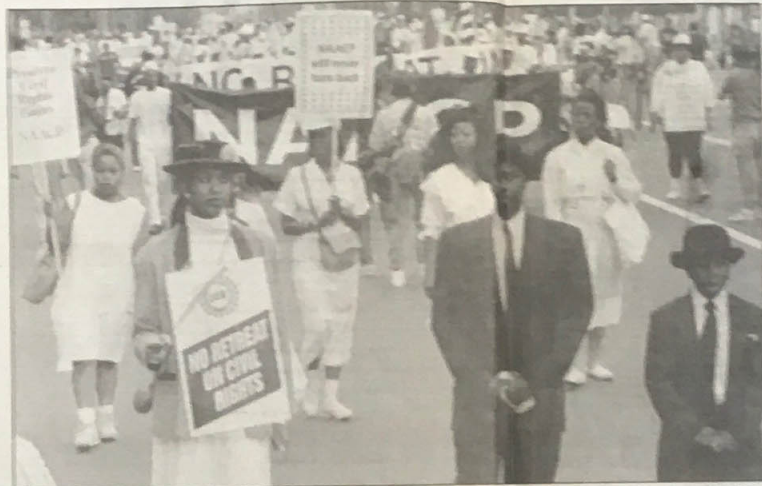
As angry white youths and some older local residents filled the sidewalks, a bitter racial hatred permeated the atmosphere.

The whites chanted, "Central Park, Central Park," referring to the rape and beating of a white investment banker in April. The black demonstrators chanted back, "Howard Beach, Howard Beach."

Later the blacks' chants changed to "Yusef, Yusef." Yusef Hawkins is the 16-year-old black youth whose death sparked the protest.

The whites yelled back, "We want Tawana," referring to Tawana Brawley, a black teenager who told authorities that she was raped by a group of white men. A state investigation found no evidence to support her claim.

Meanwhile, a citywide manhunt for the gunman who killed Hawkins continued as five other suspects in the racial attack were arraigned.



Associated Press

72 YEARS LATER: Yesterday's rally was modeled after the 'Silent March' of 1917.

35,000 march in Washington for civil rights

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — To the somber cadence of muffled drums, an estimated 35,000 people marched yesterday upon the Supreme Court and Congress to protest what NAACP Director Benjamin Hooks called "the legal lynching of black America's hope . . . to become full partners in the American dream."

The march, aimed at spurring legislative "remedies" for four recent civil-rights decisions by the high court, was fashioned in tone and dress after the historic "Silent March" 72 years ago in New York City. As then, men wore black and women and children wore white; and as then, the marchers kept their lips sealed

throughout the procession.

The 1917 march of 8,000 people, led by W.E.B. DuBois, down Fifth Avenue elevated the 4-year-old National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the forefront of the then-fledgling civil-rights movement. Yesterday's event, which drew nearly every major civil rights leader in the nation, may have restored that standing for an organization which lately has been criticized within the black community as timid and ineffective.

"For an organization that's dead, we did pretty good, didn't we?" beamed Hooks as he looked upon the throng which gathered

for a rally after the silent march.

Hooks claimed a turnout of 135,000 people; police estimates were far smaller. The U.S. Park Police put the number of marchers at 35,000; the U.S. Capitol police said the crowd at the rally was 18,500.

More than 200 civic, church and labor organizations had joined the NAACP in sponsoring the march. Individuals joining Hooks on the speaker's dais included the Rev. Jesse Jackson; AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland; Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Dorothy Beight, president of the Black Leadership Initiative.

By The Baltimore Sun

NORFOLK, Va. — The Navy court-martialed John Mullaly, busted him two ranks, put him in the brig and was ready to show him the door when the gun turret on the USS Iowa exploded.

The sailor's cool-headed heroism in the fiery bowels of the turret April 19 rescued three shipmates and narrowly saved the ship from even more disastrous explosions.

Now the Navy is having second thoughts. The service has squirmed over what to do because of his background, he was yanked off a press conference when the damaged Iowa returned to port. But when officers started looking more closely at his case, they concluded he may have received a raw deal.

Though they are unwilling to say so publicly, the Navy is tacitly acknowledging its mistakes by trying to reverse them. They are reviewing his court-martial. They have moved to waive a debt they now acknowledge was not his fault. They have assigned two lawyers to help straighten out his civil divorce. They have promoted him, on orders from the Pentagon.

"Yes, we want to keep him," said Lt. Cmdr. Steve Burnett, who has been involved with his case. "He is a good performer. The fact that he was a hero on the Iowa shows he's of benefit to the Navy."

Petty Officer Mullaly is optimistic about this turn of events.

reason they may be looking at my case is because of that explosion, and what I did."

The 35-year-old sailor was moving ammunition in a magazine six decks underneath the center gun of the Iowa when its powder exploded while on a practice run in the Atlantic. Forty-seven sailors on the decks above him died. While others in his magazine scrambled for safety, Mullaly opened hatches to release three men trapped in a smoky compartment, and checked for other survivors in the blazing powder room.

According to a report on his actions, he then groped and crawled through smoke to activate sprinklers and flood the powder room, apparently drowning flames that had begun to envelop more gunpowder charges.

Ironically, he should not have been there, Mullaly notes. Because he recently had been released from the brig, he should not have been certified to handle munitions, he said. Navy investigators examining the still-unexplained cause of the blast reportedly have found lax observance of such certification rules on the Iowa.

But "the admiral later said, 'Thank God you were in there,'" Mullaly said. Munitions were Mullaly's area of expertise. In 10 years in the Navy, he had advanced training in explosives, and

Economist says forest fires may have hurt state tourism

TOURISM from Page 1-A

tain National Park — has reported a 1 percent decline in tourist traffic.

Visitors to the park through July 31, 1989, totaled 1,270,826 — compared with 1,284,162 for the same period in 1988. Visits to Dinosaur National Monument were down 9 percent.

Overall, tourist visits to Colorado national parks and recreation areas totaled 3,115,527 by July 31, virtually unchanged from 1988.

"Tourism was up 2.7 percent through June but July took a bite

out of the total picture," McCallin said.

She said July forest fires at Mesa Verde and in Boulder Canyon may have contributed to the decline.

Gainers this summer are Hovenweep National Monument, with tourist visits up 32 percent; Bent's Old Fort, up 9 percent; Black Canyon of the Gunnison, up 7 percent; Colorado National Monument, up 6 percent; Florissant Fossil Beds, up 6 percent; and the Curecanti National Recreation Area, up 3 percent.

Two bellwether Denver area at-

tractions, the U.S. Mint and the Coors brewery, reported erratic summer traffic.

"We're more down than up," said Doris McGowan of Coors. "We're seeing less and less out-of-staters. That's something we've just noticed."

At the Denver mint, "it started real good, and then it started dropping," said Tito Rael, chief of exhibits and sales at the mint.

Last August, the mint hosted 48,000 visitors.

So far this month, only 40,651 tourists have walked through the turnstiles.

Last year, a total of 240,000 visitors saw the facility. So far this year, only 178,000 people have taken the tour.

"I don't think we're going to make 240,000," Rael said.

To the south, tourist traffic is on the downward curve at Pikes Peak Highway, which has reported an 11 percent decrease in visitors so far this year.

At Seven Falls west of Colorado Springs, traffic was down 6 percent through May, June and July, said manager Lee Higgins.

Last year's traffic, Higgins said, was apparently bolstered by tour-

ists who planned to visit Yellowstone but took a detour south when devastating fires struck the national park.

Cañon City's Royal Gorge also is seeing fewer visitors.

"It has not been the year that I thought it would be," said Royal Gorge Marketing Director Deborah Muehleisen.

"August has been a real hard hitter. We're down about 6 or 7 percent."

Like Clark, Muehleisen blames increased competition from the mountain ski resorts.

"They've latched onto a good

thing, and what they've done is they are taking what are traditionally Front Range visitors and taking them to the mountains," she said.

"Colorado Springs simply cannot compete with two nights in Vail for \$39."

The town of Vail recently imposed a new business licensing fee ranging from \$100 to \$325 to raise money for summer marketing.

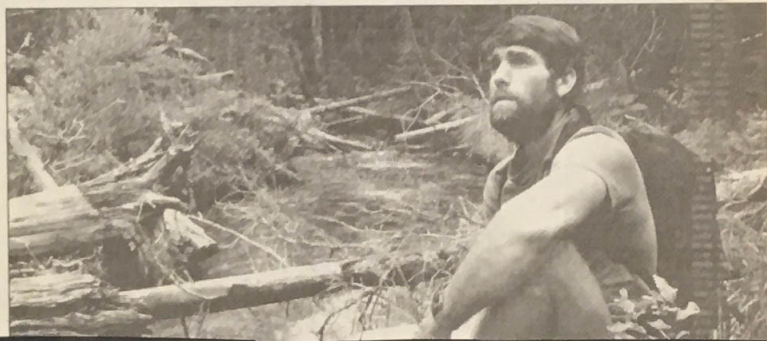
Said a Vail spokesman: "Sales tax, (inquiry) call volume and bookings have been up around 25 percent in the valley."

WILDERNESS AREA DEADLOCK

2 views from the trailhead

To find out what wilderness means to Coloradans, Denver Post environment writer Mark Obmas-cik accompanied two native West-erners on separate hikes down the same trail in the Williams Fork area, a proposed wilderness area north of Interstate 70 near Dillon.

The hikers, both 39, make their



CITY LIMITS

THE PRICE OF THEIR FAVORS

An asbestos contractor and a go-go dancer wreak havoc at the Denver Mint.

What does a businessman have to do to land a government contract in Denver? Wine and dine bureaucrats? Buy them Broncos tickets? Help them start their own businesses? Buy them sex at one of the city's best-known strip-joints?

All of the above, according to one view of the circumstances surrounding an asbestos removal contract awarded last year. None of the above, if you listen to the principals, who protest that such favors aren't signs of graft and corruption, but innocent exchanges between colleagues.

Either way, the now year-old investigation into the contract has already cost two Denver Mint employees their jobs and led to a formal reprimand—and eventual resignation—for a third. And an employee dismissal hearing last month raised a new question: Were low-ranking Mint bureaucrats treated more harshly than their superiors even though their crimes were less serious?

When the extent of asbestos exposure at the Mint began to alarm health experts in 1987, Mint officials hired A&B Asbestos Abatement of Grand Junction to begin removing it on an emergency, interim basis until they could issue a contract for the entire job.

Bids were solicited in early 1988. A&B proposed to do the work for \$3.7 million; another firm, LVI Environmental Services of Oklahoma City, bid \$3 million. But for this job, price wasn't as important as the bids' technical merits. These were to be evaluated by a five-member committee chaired by Darryl Mayton, the Washington, D.C.-based safety manager for all five U.S. Mints.

During the evaluation period, A&B continued its interim asbestos removal—and its association with Mint officials. According to hearing transcripts, A&B co-owner Robert Kemp had several lunches with Mayton, Denver Mint safety manager Marcy Nicks and safety specialist Larry Carpenter, all members of the bid evaluation committee.

The four also attended a March 16 after-work get-together of about ten people at Gasho's. After a few drinks, eight of the group decided to have dinner. Halfway through the meal, Kemp was called away on an emergency. On his way out, he paid the entire tab—about \$170—which the diners didn't discover until after he'd gone.

Kemp performed other favors for Mint employees. In May he helped Nicks move some of her household furnishings into a new home. He also made a business referral to help Carpenter start his own firm.

If these good deeds were supposed to help A&B win the asbestos removal contract, they didn't work. Mayton's committee recommended LVI.

A&B sued in August 1988, charging that the committee had overlooked LVI's failure to disclose thirteen federal health and safety citations at one of its subsidiaries. A&B also accused Mayton and Andrew Cosgarea Jr., associate director for operations at the Mint, of having pressured Nicks and Carpenter to change their bid evaluations. Nicks and Carpenter had initially rated the company's bids higher than had other committee members, A&B said. Nicks refused to change her A&B evaluation, but she boosted LVI's rating. Carpenter also changed his marks, tipping the balance in favor of LVI.

A&B's allegations were backed up by Nicks and Carpenter, who testified under subpoena that Mayton and Cosgarea had pressured them to change their appraisals.

Mayton and Cosgarea denied acting improperly. Given the lack of experience Nicks and Carpenter had in evaluating bids, they said, it was appropriate to ask them to re-do their scores, which were out of line with those of other panel members. And the safety citations were irrelevant because they didn't involve asbestos work, they pointed out. Mint lawyers also argued for the dismissal of A&B's suit, citing the appearance of impropriety created when Kemp ate with and did personal favors for Mint employees. The judge refused to dismiss.

In pre-trial depositions Nicks claimed she alternated with Kemp in paying for their lunches. Mayton said he did the same when he and Kemp had drinks. On balance, no money exchanged hands, they said, except for the Gasho's tab.

In November, federal Judge Sherman Finesilver ruled that the meals and Kemp's favors for Carpenter and Nicks were not illegal gratuities and had not been offered "in bad faith." He termed the health and safety citations relevant, however, and ordered the Mint to restart the bidding process.

In the meantime, the U.S. Treasury Department's inspector general investigated the situation. As a result, Mayton was reprimanded for accepting the Gasho's dinner from Kemp, and Carpenter and Nicks were fired. Carpenter relinquished his appeal rights in return for being allowed to resign; Nicks appealed.

At her dismissal hearing last month, Nicks said she tried to pay Kemp for the Gasho's dinner the next day, but he refused. (He finally accepted payment months later.) His help in moving a few household goods to her new home was inconsequential, she said, and had no bearing on her evaluation of the asbestos bids.

And Kemp testified that Mayton had

asked for several favors—some far from inconsequential. One evening at Shotgun Willie's, the bump-and-grind showclub on South Colorado Boulevard, Mayton asked an A&B foreman to find out what it would cost to have sex with one of the dancers, Kemp said.

Administrative judge Steve Chaffin prevented Nicks' lawyer from pursuing this line of questioning, ruling that it wasn't relevant to her appeal. But according to Nicks, Kemp told her he believed Mayton was asking him to hire a prostitute. A Shotgun Willie's employee informed the A&B man that hiring a dancer for sex would cost \$1,000, she says. (International Entertainment Consultants, which managed Shotgun Willie's at the time,

use them anyway, Kemp said.

Nicks' lawyer, David Wollins, says that even without considering the evidence of additional favors solicited by Mayton, Nicks was treated unfairly. She reimbursed Kemp for the Gasho's meal; Mayton never did. And having Kemp assist with her move hardly justifies dismissal when Mayton got only a reprimand.

Nicks says Mint lawyer Ken Gubin told her he will ask the department's inspector general to re-open the entire case because of new allegations from Kemp. The A&B co-owner now claims Mayton and Cosgarea suggested that if he lowered his bid, he'd win the contract. Gubin told her that might constitute illegal bid tampering, Nicks says. She believes it was Kemp's refusal to adjust his bid that prompted Mayton and Cosgarea to shift their support to LVI and to pressure Nicks and Carpenter to change their evaluations.

Gubin declines to discuss whether he will seek another investigation, but emphasizes that the new information against Mayton is unsubstantiated. "We look into all such allegations," he says.

Nicks doesn't believe another investigation would do her any good. The first one was flawed, she says, because investigators weren't interested in what she knew about the additional favors sought by Mayton. And the judge hearing her case is equally uninterested in evidence against senior Mint officials, she charges. "They're purposely evading anything that points to higher-ups," she says. "My firing was a political retaliatory move against me because of my testimony that Cosgarea, the right-hand man for [Mint director Donna] Pope, tried to coerce me. You stick your head up over there and do what's right, and you get your neck chopped off."

Neither Pope nor Cosgarea could be reached for comment last week.

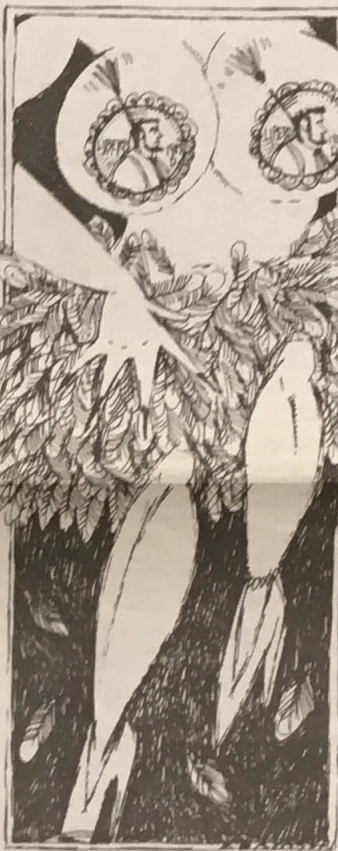
Judge Chaffin admits he blocked attempts to probe allegations of misconduct by Nicks' superiors. "It's not my function to investigate those charges. My function is solely to sit as an administrative judge on her appeal."

Mayton won't be around to have his conduct examined, anyway. Mint sources say he resigned last week.

Another investigation would mean more hearings for Kemp, who still doesn't have anything to show for his efforts to win the Mint contract. Upon rebid, it was awarded to yet another firm, Hazardous Substances Abatement of Milwaukee.

Maybe Kemp should have hired that stripper.

BY BRYAN ABAS



didn't respond to a request for comment last week. The strip-joint is now under new management.)

Mayton didn't respond to phone calls last week, either, but he testified at Nicks' hearing that it was Kemp and the A&B foreman who suggested hiring the go-go dancer. "They asked me if I would like that," he said, adding that he was prepared to pay for his "share."

Kemp also declines comment, but Nicks says he told her he wanted no part of hiring a prostitute at any price. "He doesn't do business that way," Nicks says.

It wasn't the only favor Mayton wanted, Kemp testified. The Mint safety manager had asked Kemp to help him start his own asbestos-removal business, and to assist him in taking asbestos from an old home he'd just purchased back East. He had also wanted Kemp to buy him tickets to the Broncos-Chicago Bears football game the previous November.

Kemp denied doing anything but buying the tickets. Mayton wasn't in Denver the day of the game and didn't

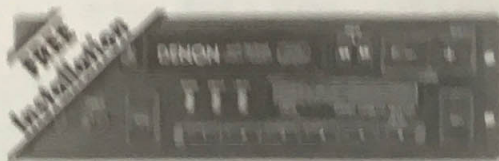
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Prices include FREE Installation*



The Denon DCR-4170 features include Denon's top-of-the-line tuner with 18 FM and 6 AM presets, high-power amplifier operates in two or four channels, auto-reverse operation, flexible fader, separate bass and treble controls, and metal tape switch. A \$345 Value.

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Denon's most affordable removable AM/FM Car Stereo features a low distortion four-channel amplifier, Denon's best tuner, metal tape switch, and flexible fader. The Denon DCR-5000's illumination can be matched to your dashboard lights. A \$405 value.

Includes FREE Install **\$339**

*Free Install includes basic installation. Extra parts required or custom work are extra.

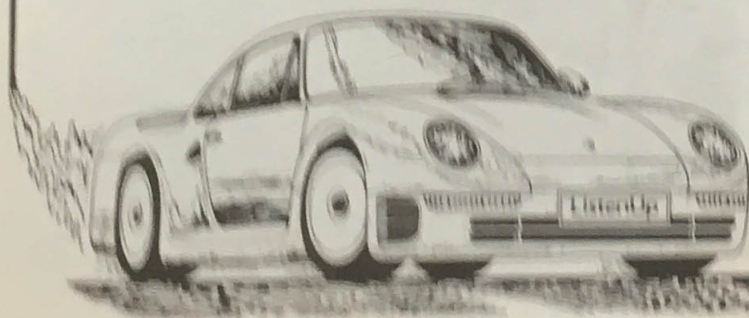
ListenUp®

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8043 Arapahoe
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Weekdays 10-8, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 11-5



Neil becomes S&L poster boy

Bush photos show up close to dad's place

By Tom Webb

Knight-Ridder News Service

WASHINGTON — As if Neil Bush didn't have enough troubles, he's just become — literally — the poster child for the savings and loan scandal.

Dozens of posters declaring "JAIL NEIL BUSH" have mysteriously ap-

peared this week around the nation's capital, some only a few blocks from his dad's place, the White House.

The black-and-white posters feature a photo of Neil Bush and bear more than a passing resemblance to the old-fashioned "wanted" posters once used for murderers and bank robbers.

The posters lash out at the cost of the S&L scandal and declare that "these crimes were committed by the rich, for the rich, and they should pay."

Despite the demands, it's doubtful Neil Bush will ever go to jail because nobody has seriously accused him of an S&L crime.

Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, who doesn't usually discuss investigations, recently volunteered that there's no evidence linking Bush directly to any criminal activity. That would seem to damper the possibility that he

Please see **NEIL BUSH** on 11A

Agent Orange ends

law by halting research, groups say

ider

ON — The American Legion, the largest veterans' organization in the country, said yesterday it is bringing suit against the federal government for failing to conduct a study of the health effects of Agent Orange on Vietnam War veterans exposed to the defoliant.

The suit, filed in federal court in Washington today, is the

first of its kind. Agent Orange, a herbicide used to clear land of cover, has trace amounts of dioxin, which has been shown to cause cancer and birth defects in laboratory animals.

"The primary thing we want is for the government to do a study," said John Hanson, a spokesman for the American Legion, the largest veterans' group in America. "We want to consider any diseases caused by Agent Orange the same as getting wounded. It's an injury of war. Agent Orange was a weapon of

war. Members attacking agriculture spending had sought.

The House's 327-91 approval of the bill that sets agriculture policy for the next five years follows Senate passage last Friday of its version with many similar or identical provisions.

The estimated cost of the support programs in the two bills is estimated to be between \$54 billion and \$55 billion.

Though the debate over limiting subsidy payments led members to shout at one another about fiscal responsibility, the most emotional moments came when Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., tried to cut spending on food stamps and other nutrition programs that were ex-

posed to be cut and other pests that transmit Lyme disease.

■ **TOBACCO:** Authorize \$10 million annually for a public education program on the hazards of tobacco use.

■ **PESTICIDE:** Require farmers to keep records on pesticide use that could be provided to government agencies or employees and health-care professionals concerned about the effects of exposure.

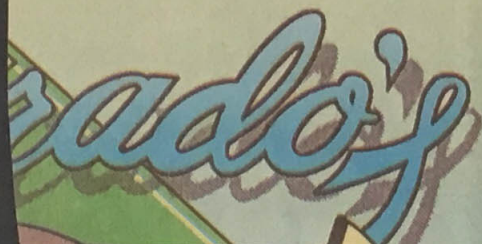
■ **ORGANIC:** Establish national standards for labeling a food "organically grown."

tic Hunger Relief Act, named in honor of the congressman from Texas who was killed last

ALL DAY OWN DENVER!

1:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

AL PLAZA
& ARAPAHOE



Radio's



Special to The Denver Post / Vicki Lewis

WANTED: Seemingly unconcerned Washingtonians amble past one of a rash of 'Jail Neil

Bush' placards in the capital. They're aimed at his alleged involvement in the S&L scandal.

Posters call for Neil Bush's jailing

NEIL BUSH from Page 1A

will be charged in connection with the failure of Denver's Silverado Banking Savings and Loan, much less jailed.

Bush was a director of Silverado during the mid-1980s, and resigned from the board shortly before it failed in 1988. Bush is alleged to have some serious conflicts of interest in the case, and

faces a possible civil lawsuit by the federal government as it seeks to recover some of the \$1 billion Silverado loss.

The White House offered no comment. Neil Bush was unavailable for comment.

Political posters have a colorful recent history in Washington. Former House Speaker Jim Wright was the target of a "wanted" poster blitz that swept the

city just weeks before he resigned amid allegations of impropriety in office. Ronald Reagan's attorney general, Edwin Meese, once was hit with the slogan: "Experts agree! Meese is a pig."

One of the creators of that slogan, Washington artist Jeff Nelson, was asked yesterday whether he'd created the "Jail Neil Bush" posters.

"No, but I wish I had," he said.

TRANSMISSION REPORT

303 564 3266

TTI NO.

SEC 'LEGAL

DATE AND TIME

09. 19. 90 09:04 AM

DURATION

01:19

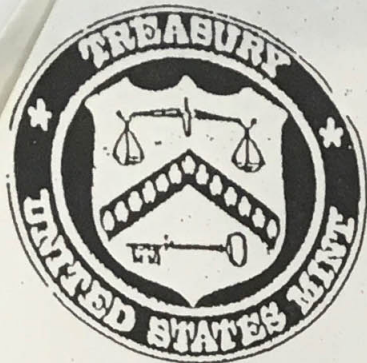
MODE

PAGE

02

CODE

GOOD



Denver Mint

PLEASE DELIVER THE
FOLLOWING TELEFAX TO:

ATTENTION OF: Michael White

AGENCY OR COMPANY:

WE ARE SENDING 2 PAGES
INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET.

DATE SENT IS:

9/19/90

TIME:

YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS TELEFAX FROM:

NAME:

Tito Rael

AT THE U.S. MINT, DENVER, COLORADO 80204-2693

OUR TELEFAX # (303) 844-3266, FTS 564-3266

OUR TELEPHONE # (303) 844-4289, FTS 564-4289

COMMENTS

THANK YOU.

8-8-90

ET CETERA

Aug 8 1990

Two employees of the Mint at Denver were among 100 Treasury Department employees honored at the Secretary's Annual Ceremony. **Michael P. Lantz**, coin production general foreman, received the Performance Award and **Boris Nikolayevsky**, mechanical engineer, was honored for his design and construction of a major heating, ventilating and air conditioning system improvement project. . . **KD Kanopy Inc.**, has been selected as the Outstanding Business of the Month by the Northwest Metro Chamber of Commerce and the City of Arvada for the month of August. **KD Kanopy** has been involved in the Arvada community and non-profit activities, including events with the Arvada Center for the Arts and Humanities, the Arvada First Fest and the Arvada Harvest Festival. . . **Mark A Dietz**,

M.D., has joined the Rocky Mountain Multiple Sclerosis Center as director of neurology. The Rocky Mountain MS Center is a private, non-profit institute providing diagnosis, second opinion, ongoing neurological care, inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation, psychological services, and special problem management. . . **Jeffrey Horgan** of Aurora, is one of 10 students selected to take part in the Great Vienna Adventure 1990, sponsored by the Vienna Tourist Board and the American Association of Teachers of German. Horgan, a Gateway High School senior, will be the guest at a dinner reception hosted by the mayor of Vienna. . . **Harold B. Dunning** will receive the Outstanding Service by a Member Award from the Colorado Vocational Association today in Fort Collins. Dunning, a former executive

director of vocational education for Aurora Public Schools, played a key role in the design and construction of T.H. Pickens Technical Center, which opened in 1972. Dunning is a leader in the Colorado Vocational Association, the Association of Vocational Administrators and the Area Vocational School Directors Association. . . **Robert F. Finch** of Lakewood has been awarded a grant-in-aid by the Early American Industries Association to support research and publication for his forthcoming book, *To Bore A Hole — The Development of Braces and Boring Tools*. The award is from the association's Winthrop L. Carter Memorial Fund. . .

This feature is compiled by Sherri Hughes-Smith, who can be reached c/o the Rocky Mountain News, 400 W. Colfax Ave., Denver 80204.

Hispanic group lauds treasurer

U.S. Treasurer **Catalina Vasquez Villapando** was honored at a reception hosted by the **Republican National Hispanic Assembly of Colorado** Friday.



**Ivan
Suvanjič**

"We're privileged to have Catalina here," said **Gloria Gonzales Roemer**, Republican candidate for Colorado's 1st Congressional House seat, whose own house was the site of the reception. "She's the perfect role model for Hispanic women. She's worked hard to get where she's at. Catalina's bright, articulate, attractive and genuine-

ly sincere."

Villapando, whose signature appears on U.S. paper currency, signed dollar bills for assembly members including **Janice Romero**, **Art Barela**, **Maxine** and **Joe Chavez**, **Jennifer Needham**, **Ed Romero**, **Roni Hutcheson**, **Brian Varney**, **Phyllis Garcia**, **Joe Maes**, **Frances Farria** and Roemer's press secretary, **Janelle Jones**.

As **Mike Hughes**, **Jean Hayes**, **John Cary**, **Jocelyn Learned-Gibson**, **Norma Tromp** and the assembly's national secretary **Bob Martinez** listened to the strolling mariachi band, Villapando reflected on her fame.

"Only in America can this happen," Villapando said, signing another dollar. "My father was born

in Mexico and comes from very humble beginnings. It's truly an honor for me and my family."

Polo News: The **Denver Polo Club** defeated Mexico's **Balvanera Polo Club** by a score of 5-4 yesterday in a match benefiting public broadcasters **KRMA TV-Channel 6** and **KUVU 89.3-FM**.

More than 300 polo mavens trotted out to the **Cottonwood Riding Club** to watch the match, raising a total of \$5,000.

Attendees included club president **John Gandomar**, **Carlene Walker**, **Larry Robinson**, **Jody Reed**, **Patrick Pomisky**, **Kathleen Sullivan**, **Dr. Doug Ikeler**, **Sally Reed**, **Bill Thorn**, **Sandra Stewart**, **Zoe Mauries** and **Wendy Sinclair**.



Ivan Suvanjič/Rocky Mountain News

Treasurer **Catalina Vasquez Villapando** signs a dollar bill for her hostess, **Gloria Gonzales Roemer**, also running for Congress.

Cherishing memories even am

'Matter of self-respect' fuels U.S. chess champ



Shelby Lyman

On Chess

Lev Albur, the new U.S. chess champion, is a tough and sometimes unnerving opponent with an ambitious and brutally practical approach to competitive play.

"I believe very much in the element of luck," he said. "I can be very well prepared, but my opponent may happen to be better prepared in the same opening."

"Since I am a maximalist who has to play for the highest result, I have to play for the highest result, or my luck or my

Albur's results spectacularly justify his philosophy. He has won three U.S. championships in eight tries. Then again, last year, his all-out posture left him in a tie for last place.

Away from the chessboard, the former Soviet physics professor is a low-keyed but fascinating conversationalist.

During play, he manages a similar objectivity. "I usually don't get excited when I win or very upset when I lose. And I very rarely lose confidence, even if my results are poor. I think I take myself less seriously than many of my opponents."

It is, perhaps, because he is not afraid to lose, that Albur plays so determinedly for the win. It's rare

BOWL

FALL LEAGUES
CHOICE OPENINGS

- MONDAY 6:15 PM MONACO MIXED
- TUESDAY 6:15 PM HiLite MIXED
- WEDNESDAY 6:15 PM MIXED (MEN & WOMEN)
- THURSDAY 5:00 PM MIXED
- THURSDAY 7:00 PM MEN
- FRIDAY 6:15 PM MEN & WOMEN
- FRIDAY 9:00 PM MEN & WOMEN
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Artist who created
says fear of reprimand
U.S. has slowed
distribution of RU-486.

OVERNIGHT

The Santa Fe Opera production of 'Orfeo ed Euridice' is mostly an insult to the singers. Glenn Giffin reviews.

DENVER & THE WEST, 8C

BURLESQUE TO BOOTS

Sid King, once Denver's 'sultan of striptease,' now leaves 'em laughin' at his shoe repair shop.

DENVER & THE WEST, 1C

RISEING STARS



Adeva, an upcoming pop singer.

Who are the up-and-comers in Hollywood and the pop music world? Here are 10 stars that are sure to shine, from Adeva to Fresh Prince, Bonnie Bedelia to Billy Baldwin.

LIVELY ARTS, 1D

WEATHER

Today: Cloudy, cool, with rain. High: 70-74; low: 51-54.

Tomorrow: High: 78; low: 56.

Yesterday: High: 82; low: 55.

Tuesday: High: 84; low: 58.

Complete weather report, 12C

Books.....	10-11D	Lively Arts.....	1-12D
Business.....	1-14G	National.....	7-20A
Classified.....	1-56I	Perspective.....	1-6H
Contemporary.....	1-24	Real Estate.....	1-8E
Crossword.....	11D	Sports.....	1-16B
Denver & West.....	1C	Travel.....	1-8T
Funerals.....	11C	World.....	21-27A

LOTTO WINNERS

4 19 23 36 37 38

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Main number.....	820-1010
News.....	820-1201
Classified.....	825-2525
Home Delivery.....	825-7678

CANCER VICTIM AND CULPRIT? Wind storms frequently have wafted tons of radioactive dust from the Cotter Mill, above, into the nearby Lincoln Park neighborhood.

Lynn Boughton, above left, believes his lymphoma cancer was caused by exposure to unsafe levels of radioactivity from 21 years of working inside the mill.

Special to The Denver Post

Body shops in 7th heaven after car-pocking hailstorm

By Peter Sleeth
Denver Post Business Writer

Jim Carmichael leaned back in a worn office chair, took a pull off a cold A&W Root Beer, and put to rest any notion that his compatriots in the auto-body repair business are anything but happy with the results of the July 11 hail storm.

"Everyone I've talked to is tickled to death they've had this help from God, so to speak," said Carmichael, owner of Deluxe Auto Body on Denver's West Eighth Avenue.

Everyone who is not a customer, that is.

The Great Hailstorm of '90

has turned into the great body shop repair bonanza of '90 and '91. Body shops are swamped with customers who want those unsightly hail dimples out, out, out.

The problem for customers is getting in, in, in.

Body repair shops that just one short month ago were hungry for work are now booking car repairs from three to six months in advance. Some horror stories by despondent car owners have appointments being scheduled into March 1991.

And body shop owners say they still will be pounding out the golf ball-size dents this

time next year.

"Every day we get 15 days' worth of work," said Brad Martin of Martin's Autoworks in Lakewood.

"I had a two-week backlog up until the hailstorm," said Vince Vecchiarelli, manager of Hank's Auto Body West in Wheat Ridge. "Now it's a six-month delay."

Insurance experts are estimating 115,000 vehicles will file \$200 million to \$230 million worth of claims as a result of the storm that roared from north of Denver south to Castle

Please see HAIL on 10A

LOOKING FOR A REPAIR SHOP?

■ **BE SUSPICIOUS** of any shop that can get your car in immediately. Most reputable shops have a backlog that stretches into late this year or early next year.

■ **ASK TO** see samples of a shop's work, not only for hail damage but for collision work from the past.

■ **ASK FOR** recommendations from friends, co-workers and insurance companies.

■ **ASK FOR** references from other customers of the shop you are considering.

■ **ASK ABOUT** written warranties and ask to see them on labor and materials.

'Mr. Perfect' stumbled on road to riches

Greed, naivete possible source of Bush's troubles

By Steven Wilmsen
Denver Post Business Writer

Neil Bush came to Denver to cash in on the easy money of the city's booming oil economy.

This was to be his proving ground, where he left behind a childhood struggle with dyslexia and stepped out of his siblings' shadows. Here he would show he could be, like his father, a man of stature.

It didn't turn out that way. The "Mr. Perfect" of the five Bush children has become a symbol of the greed and abuse that drove the country to its worst financial crisis in history.

In public hearings this September, regulators will try to impose a disciplinary ac-



Denver Post File Photo

CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE: Neil campaigns for his father in 1988.

tion against Bush for what they call the "worst kind" of conflicts of interest while he was on the board of Silverado Banking savings and loan.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is expected to name him in a \$200 million lawsuit charging that Silverado's directors ignored their duty to halt abusive practices at the failed thrift.

"Neil Bush has cast this issue in a whole new light," said Robert Litan, a senior fel-

low at the Brookings Institution in Washington. "He's made an obscure and complicated scandal easier for people to get their arms around."

In recent weeks, Bush suddenly has refused to speak to the press, and he declined to be interviewed for this article. But in a flurry of press conferences and interviews he held last month and earlier

Please see NEIL on 12A

the Cotter Mill has released a year of radioactive dust into the air over the city. It has spewed out more uranium radioactivity in a year than the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant emitted in its entire 37-year history, records show.

No official proof exists that Cotter Mill,

Please see COTTER on 15A

Baker dodges PR bullets over hunt in Mongolia

By The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James Baker's planned visit this week to Mongolia, a country low on the list of American diplomatic priorities, has caused grumbling within the State Department because some officials believe diplomacy has been fashioned to suit Baker's hunting needs.

The visit, and the grumbling, began with a Mongolian invitation last fall for Baker to stop in that country.

Mongolian officials also held out the opportunity for Baker, an enthusiastic hunter, to try to shoot an exotic argali sheep, according to government and private sources.

A threatened species, the argali sports horns that can grow to 6 feet.

Its mounted head is considered a major trophy, particularly among Texas sportsmen.

Yesterday, in response to a query from The Washington Post, Baker spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said Baker has no intention of hunting the argali.

Instead, Tutwiler said, Baker will take time off on his last days in Mongolia this week fishing and perhaps hunting "wild goats (that) are not on any threatened lists."

"He would not ever hunt something that was endangered or threatened or about to be on those lists," Tutwiler said.

A State Department official said yesterday that Baker might "try to see an argali, but he won't shoot it."

Even the Mongolian government considers the Altai Mountain Argali so rare that it only allows 25 to be killed in one year and normally charges hunters, such as Baker, \$25,000 for a permit to shoot the animal, according to a spokesman for the World Wildlife Fund.



Baker

Leader of Trinidad coup attempt threatens to kill prime minister

By The Associated Press

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad — A black Moslem leader of an attempted coup threatened yesterday to blow up the prime minister and other government leaders held hostage by his group, a churchman said. One report said 22 people died in the uprising.

Government-run radio announced late in the day that a settlement had been reached with the rebel leader. It said the leader of the rebels, who have been linked to Libya, had asked for a plane to take him and his supporters to that North African country.

The radio report, which quoted

an unidentified police superintendent, could not be immediately confirmed. The report did not say if the government had accepted the request to provide the plane.

In addition, the station reported a gunbattle late yesterday after announcing the settlement. It said four people were wounded in the clash between two policemen and two civilians outside a television station where the rebels were holding hostages. It gave no details.

The report of deaths in Friday afternoon's takeover of the Parliament building and subsequent fighting came from the Barbados-based Caribbean News Agency. Officials gave no casualty figures, but the Red Cross issued an urgent call for blood donations.

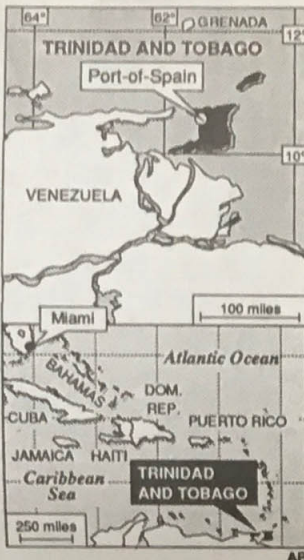
Roman Catholic Archbishop Anthony Pantin said the coup leader, Abu Bakr, told him the prime minister and the other officials captured Friday "are wired up with explosives."

Pantin said on state radio the threat was relayed in a 25-minute telephone conversation with Bakr, who threatened to blow up the captives and himself if government troops mounted an attack on the rebel-held television station.

The Moslem rebels fired automatic weapons in storming the Parliament building, seizing Prime Minister Arthur N. Robinson and several Cabinet ministers.

Police in the former British colony of two islands off the Venezuelan coast imposed a curfew until this afternoon, and the acting president declared a state of emergency.

The acting president, Joseph Emmanuel Carter, put the 5,000-member army and 1,500-member police force on alert. President



Noor Hassanali was in London.

Jones Madeira, the television station's news director, who is being held by the rebels, said in a telephone interview yesterday with a government-controlled radio station that Bakr had invited the archbishop to meet with him at the television building.

Madura said there was shooting outside the television building and asked that it stop because it endangered hostages there.

Pantin and Anglican Bishop Clive Abdullah went to the occupied television station last night for negotiations with Bakr, according to government-run radio. Attorney General Anthony Smart said on the radio that talks were under way with Bakr for the release of hostages.

THE DENVER POST

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Vol. 98, No. 359 Copyright, 1990

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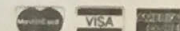
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Mint looks to modernize facilities

By Alan Herbert
"News" Staff Writer

NUMISMATICS JUNE 4, 1991

The U.S. Mint is embarking on a major modernization plan that will see some vital changes in the next five years.

Building on the successful installation of high-speed coin presses at Denver in the past several years, the Mint is looking toward increasing Denver capacity to the point where it will exceed that of the main mint at Philadelphia by fiscal-year 1996.

With other sweeping changes, including the possible installation of a die shop at either Denver or San Francisco, the logistics of supplying both circulating and collectible coins will bring about some important changes in the way the Mint operates.

For the first time the Mint has admitted in its annual report to Congress that it is still operating coin presses to strike collectible coins that are 90 or more years old. It plans "replacement of all the old Mint standard and Columbia presses (some of which date from the turn of the century)."

A couple of the new presses are already running at both San Francisco and West Point, with three new presses

headed for San Francisco this year. An average of six new presses a year are scheduled for the two mints through 1996.

Production plans for the circulating coins call for 23 of the old Bliss finger-feed presses to be retired by 1996, replaced by 28 new high-speed presses

capable of striking a minimum of 700 coins per minute.

For purposes of comparison, the Mint cites capacities of 129.6 million coins per year for a Bliss finger-feed press, 162 million per year for the converted Bliss

Mint/Page 12

Mint concerned about misuse of name

Following are excerpts from the U.S. Mint's written answers to questions submitted by the House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage:

Is the Mint still interested in having the name "U.S. Mint" protected to help alleviate fraud?

Yes. The Treasury Department intends to submit legislation to amend 18 U.S.C. 709, relating to "False advertising or misuse of names to indicate Federal agency," by adding the U.S. Mint to the list of federal agencies currently protected. This legislation would require all persons to obtain the permission of the Director of the Mint before using the words United States Mint or any imitation of such words in a way reasonably calculated to convey the impression that such use is approved or endorsed by the Mint. . . .

Over the recent years, there has been a growing tendency towards using "U.S. Mint" in an advertisement or as a portion of the

company name for the sole purpose of attracting the attention of potential customers. Most of these businesses offer numismatic products, either their own medals or medallions or U.S. Mint products, and the use of the Mint's name may suggest to the public that this business is somehow associated or approved by the U.S. Mint. For example, we know of two private companies that have used the name "U.S. Mint, Inc." to sell numismatic or medallic items. Another example involved a private company which offered for sale a purported "UNITED STATES MINT SPECIAL SILVER 25 YEAR COIN SET." At the top portion of the advertisement in large bold type is the phrase "UNITED STATES MINT" and the name U.S. Mint appeared numerous times throughout the ad.

How much of a problem has mail and coin

Name/Page 12

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1881-S
MORGAN DOLLARS



\$5.00 LIBRA

Mint/ from Page 4

dial-feed presses, and 165 million coins per year for the new Schuler and Graebner presses that are being installed at Denver and Philadelphia.

Projections for the replacement program estimate capacity for 1991 at 20.9 billion coins, which will increase to 22.7 billion coins by 1996.

Because of the increasing demand for coins in the western part of the country, production at Denver is scheduled to increase with the installation of new presses, new coin handling and materials handling equipment, and other improvements. If all goes according to plan the 1996 production at Denver will exceed that at Philadelphia by a small margin.

As a result of seismic studies conducted after the San Francisco earthquake of 1989, it was determined that the Old San Francisco Mint requires substantial structural strengthening, with costs estimated at some \$20 million. Similar correctional work at the current San Francisco Mint is estimated at \$2 million, which will be included in the 1993 budget.

West Point, which finally achieved full mint status in 1988, will be getting other upgrades besides new semiautomatic numismatic coin presses. Even Fort Knox, which the Mint admits has had limited maintenance over the years, is due for some significant repair work.

Buried in the statistics covering the

wide variety of new construction, new equipment and new methodology is a response to a question that indicates the Mint is planning to add edge lettering to proof coins.

Although the answer is vague as to whether this is intended just for commemorative proof coins or whether it will also be applied to the proof versions of the circulating coins, it does mark a major milestone in U.S. coin production.

As but one example of the impact that modern technology is having on coin production, the Mint notes in the report that plans are under way to put bar codes on dies. Traditionally, dies have had serial numbers, but these must be physically scanned by human eyes to record the numbers.

Bar coding will add to the benefits of automation and enable the Mint to keep more detailed records of die usage.

It's also interesting to note that the U.S. Mint is completely out of the strip-making business, depending entirely on outside suppliers for either strip or finished planchets for all of the coins from the cent through the clad coinage and the silver and gold bullion and commemorative coins. As part of the modernization, new blanking presses using carbide dies are being phased in to replace outmoded equipment, and modernization is also taking place in the annealing area.

Name/ from Page 4

fraud been to the U.S. Mint in recent years?

We estimate that on an average, we receive 12 inquiries per month from the public concerning advertisements where there is potential fraud or misrepresentation. In some instances, consumers attempt to place orders with us, not realizing that the offers were not made by the Mint.

We are also concerned with the overall impact upon the numismatic community. If these companies are not stopped, the consumer will eventually grow distrustful of the entire numismatic field and his interest in purchasing coin products will decline.

What types of actions have been taken to prevent individuals and companies from misrepresenting their numismatic products to the public?

The U.S. Mint has recently obtained a registered trademark for the words, "United

States Mint." We are currently working with the Justice Department on one company's use of the name "U.S. Mint, Inc." on grounds of trademark infringement. With regard to potentially deceptive advertisements, our general practice is to forward the ads to the U.S. Postal Service for investigation into possible mail fraud violations. The Mint has no law enforcement authority itself in this area.

Would the Mint favor a common reverse for Congressional Gold Medals?

Yes, the Mint favors a common reverse on all Congressional Gold Medals for the following reasons:

- It is very cost effective since new reverse dies, with associated engraving work, will not be required for new medals.

- It can save time and effort in the design approval process. It has been the Mint's

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NOTE: ALL COINS ARE PCGS GRADED.

* = Recent addition to inventory (within last 2 weeks).

▲ = Currently within the Condition Census (Highest 5 Graded) as of 5/91 PCGS Pop. Report.

PQ = Premium quality for grade (in our opinion).

MINTAGE: Blank if over 100,000

H10¢ SILVER

Date-MM, Var.	Den.	Mintage	PCGS Grd	Note	Price
1795	H10C	86,416	F-15	PQ	1,200.
1795	H10C	86,416	VF-35	PQ	2,350.
1795	H10C	86,416	XF-45	—	3,050.
1797 15 Str	H10C	44,527	VF-25	PQ	2,250.
1803 Lg. Dt	H10C	37,850	F-15	PQ	1,150.
1830	H10C	—	AU-50	PQ	550.
1831	H10C	—	MS-63	PQ	3,350.
1838 NDrp	H10C	—	AU-58	—	275.
1840 Drape	H10C	—	MS-60	PQ	1,250.
1842-O	H10C	—	VF-20	—	275.
1842-O	H10C	—	VF-30	▲	365.
1844-O	H10C	—	XF-45	▲	975.
1848 Lg. Dt	H10C	—	MS-63	PQ	5,150.
1851-O	H10C	—	MS-62	*PQ	825.
1863	H10C	18,460	MS-62	*PQ	875.
1865-S	H10C	—	AU-55	▲	725.
1866	H10C	10,725	AU-55	—	650.
1866	H10C	10,725	MS-62	PQ	950.
1868-S	H10C	—	MS-63	PQ	1,250.

10¢ SILVER

Date-MM, Var.	Den.	Mintage	PCGS Grd	Note	Price
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\$1 DOLLAR GOLD

Date-MM, Var.	Den.	Mintage
1853-O	1.0	—
1855 T.2	1.0	—
1855-C	1.0	9,803
1857-S	1.0	10,000
1858-D	1.0	3,477
1858-S	1.0	10,000
1859-S	1.0	15,000
1860-S	1.0	13,000
1870-S	1.0	3,000
1877	1.0	3,920

\$2½ DOLLAR GOLD

Date-MM, Var.	Den.	Mintage
1839-C	2.5	18,140
1841-C	2.5	10,281
1843-D	2.5	36,209
1843-D	2.5	36,209
1843-O Sm. Dt	2.5	—
1844	2.5	6,784
1844-C	2.5	11,622
1844-C	2.5	11,622
1848-C Sharp	2.5	16,788
1849-D	2.5	10,945
1851-C	2.5	14,973

Name/

from Page 12
experience that receiving approval of reverse designs by prospective recipients is much more time consuming and labor intensive than approvals of obverse designs. Reverse designs tend to be thematic and, therefore, subject to more revisions than obverse designs which are usually simply a portrait of the recipient(s).

■ Often, having the medal available for a specific event is important to the marketing effectiveness of a medal program. Delays in obtaining final approvals for designs/engravings could seriously affect this timing.

Do you anticipate that the public will ever want a dollar coin? In 5, 10, 15 years?

The Mint will respond in earnest to any dollar coin legislation passed by Congress. There seem to be two facts that are ingrained relative to the coin behavior of the public. First, the public has not expressed any desire for a dollar coin. Second, in all industrial nations where a high denomination coin was introduced, success in circulation was not achieved until the corresponding note was withdrawn. The Mint believes that there would be substantial uproar from the public if the dollar note was withdrawn. The introduction of a dollar coin into circulation requires a change in public sentiment. The time for such a change is not predictable.

What are the current costs of producing the penny, nickel, dime, quarter, half dollar?

The 1990 production costs for domestic coinage are as follows (in fractions of a dollar):

Penny	.0077
Nickel	.0342
Dime	.0171
Quarter	.0382
Half	.0729

Should the subcommittee consider changing the gold Eagle from 22 karat to 24 karat to improve its marketability in the Far East?

This is a difficult question to answer with a simple yes or no. Listed below are the pros and cons of changing the gold Eagle from 22 karat to 24 karat.

■ Pros: The Eagle's primary competitors worldwide are 24 karat including the Canadian Maple Leaf, the Australian Nugget, the Chinese Panda, and Austrian Philharmonica. We understand that the South Africans are considering changing the Kruggerand to 24 karat also.

Twenty-four karat coins account for

approximately 80 percent of all gold coins sold worldwide.

A 24 karat Eagle will help marketability particularly in the Far East where fineness is important and perhaps also in the United States, currently our largest market.

■ Cons: The Mint has sold millions of 22 karat Eagles and it is likely that many of them are still in the market place. If the United States issues a 24 karat Eagle, these 22 karat coins may be perceived as inferior and it is conceivable that customers could demand replacements for them.

The Mint has often promoted the durability aspect of the 22 karat coins in its advertising (it is harder metal and more resistant to scratching and other damage). Replacing it with a softer 24 karat coin could reduce the Mint's credibility with the consumer.

The future of the Mint's very profitable 22 karat Proof Eagle Program could be jeopardized. We have never produced a 24 karat proof coin and we recognize there could be technical difficulties in doing so.

Why does the Mint manage the Proof Eagle program separately from the Uncirculated Eagle program?

The legislation establishing the gold and silver bullion Eagle programs did not authorize the minting of proof versions of the coins. The Mint used its existing numismatic authority to issue proof versions of the bullion coins. The coin programs thus are run as separate programs, reflecting their different pricing (one reflecting the daily shifting intrinsic value of the coin, the other reflecting a numismatic premium) and different marketing.

Additionally, the Mint's numismatic funding authority in 31 U.S.C. 5132(a) (1) allows us to use the proceeds of the sale of an item only to reimburse the appropriation that funded the item. Excess revenue must be turned over to the general fund of the Treasury. Thus, numismatic revenue produced by one product (e.g. the gold bullion coin) cannot be used for expenses of other products (e.g. the gold proof bullion coin).

Does the Mint support combining the programs? If yes — can the Mint provide language on this proposal?

Yes. Combining the revenues from the numismatic coin programs will allow the Mint to shift funds from successful programs to support advertising and market development costs to improve the success of less profitable programs.

The Public Enterprise Fund legislation that Treasury introduced last year, and intends to reintroduce this year, would achieve this result.

In Germany and Japan gold bullion coins can be purchased at most bank branches. Has the Mint considered establishing programs to market the Eagles through banks? What has been the outcome?

In countries such as Germany and Japan, Eagles and other bullion coins are frequently marketed through banks. The Mint has also been working on establishing programs to market the Eagles through banks in the United States. However, most U.S. banks have expressed very little interest in carrying ours or any other bullion coins for one overriding reason: lack of profitability in this business. Many banks have tried implementing precious metals programs only to subsequently close them down due to lack of account holder interest and the very slim profit margins associated with bullion coins.

Nevertheless, the Mint has continued to work closely with its authorized purchasers and large secondary precious metals dealers in attempting to get more banks involved in carrying American Eagles. To date, such efforts have been met with only marginal success and as a result, most Eagle distributors have all but given up on trying to convince the banks to carry bullion coins.

Is the Post Office a viable distribution point for Silver Eagles? Has the Mint pursued discussions with the Post Office? If so, what has been the outcome?

The Post Office is a questionable distribution point for Silver Eagles. The postal authorities we have spoken to on this subject are concerned about:

* the low profit margins traditionally associated with bullion coins.

* effectively securing and accounting for coin inventories, and

* developing a mechanism for informing their employees of the current spot price of silver as they sell the coins.

We are continuing to talk to the Post Office and are currently working with them in displaying our point of purchase materials in some of their West Coast offices as a market test.

Does the Mint make American Silver Eagle coins available in both proof and uncirculated condition at its retail sales centers? If not, would it be profitable to make arrangements to do so?

In the past, we have used a direct mail offering to the Mint's customer list to sell the Proof Eagles. Last year, the first year the Mint announced limited mintages on its Proof Eagles, the entire mintage of proof Eagles was sold out through this direct mail offering. In the future, if inventories of Proof Eagles remain after the initial Mint mailing, the Mint would be able to offer the coins to the public through its sales centers.

The uncirculated coins, as a policy, are currently not sold directly to the public but to a group of authorized purchasers who have met stringent financial criteria and who buy from the Mint in large quantities. The large purchasers then make the coins available at the wholesale and retail level.

By way of background, the American Eagle Bullion Coins are directed toward the precious metals investment markets and are primarily purchased by investors interested in gold and silver as commodities. To ensure that the U.S. bullion coins are highly competitive in price, liquidity and availability with other bullion coins in the domestic and international markets, and to ensure that a two-way market exists for the coins, the United States Mint utilizes the well-established network in the private sector for the worldwide distribution of the coins. Therefore, the U.S. bullion coins are sold in bulk quantities to business firms (authorized purchasers) which have met strict qualifying criteria and have been approved by the U.S. Mint. The authorized purchasers provide the bullion coins to the retail market where individuals are able to purchase the American Eagle Bullion Coins at local coin shops and from precious metal dealers, brokerage firms, various banks and other financial institutions.

Pricing of the American Eagle Silver Bullion Coins is based on the market price of silver plus a premium. The premium charged by the Mint to its authorized purchasers is \$1 per coin. Prices on the retail level will vary, depending on the quantity.

If the Mint were to sell the bullion coins directly to individuals, there would still be a premium charged to customers. In addition to the premium the Mint currently charges its authorized purchasers to cover the cost of production, marketing and distribution, a higher price would result from the significant increase the Mint would incur in the distribution cost. Additional staff as well as increased overhead and automation costs would raise the price of the coins.

Ryder may be next director of U.S. Mint

By Burnett Anderson

"News" Washington Bureau

For the first time in decades, a leading candidate for the position of U.S. Mint director is a man, David J. Ryder, deputy to U.S. Treasurer Catalina V. Villalpando.

Ryder came to the Treasury almost 1½ years ago from a position as deputy chief of staff to Vice President Dan Quayle. Unlike some of his predecessors in the Treasury office, he has avoided public exposure and has had little contact with the press.

In response to questions about filling the vacancy, Steve Gibson, press secretary to the U.S. treasurer, said he had heard the reports that Ryder was a candidate for the position, but he had no information on the appointment.

The office of Charles G. Untermyer, director of presidential personnel at the White House, declined comment.

Director/Page 24

Director/From Page 1

The position of U.S. Mint director has been a monopoly of women executives for almost 30 years and, with one exception, for almost 30 years before that.

The tradition in the position was begun by President Franklin Roosevelt, when he appointed Nellie Tayloe Ross in 1933. She had an unusually long tenure, 22 years, and was succeeded by William H. Brett, who served until 1961.

Since then the directors have been, successively, Eva Adams, Mary Brooks, Stella Hackel Sims, and the incumbent, Donna Pope.

For some time, the post was considered something of a sinecure, a desirable sub-cabinet level position of some prominence supervising an experienced professional staff.

However, with the resumption of commemorative coinage in 1982, introduction of bullion coins, and other innovations, Pope's tenure has required full-time, hands-on direction and has given the job high visibility. She has announced her intention to leave later this year after completing two five-year appointments.

The reports of Ryder's candidacy came at a time when feminist leaders were leveling criticism at President Bush for alleged failure to appoint sufficient women to responsible executive positions in his administration.

Only one other name has surfaced prominently as a candidate, that of Barbara E. McTurk, superintendent of the Denver Mint. She recently visited Washington and was interviewed in connection with the position, but insiders believe Ryder has the fast track.

Ryder would bring a measure of experience to the job. The U.S. treasurer has oversight responsibility for the Mint, which Ryder has helped exercise as deputy treasurer.

He would also bring a strong Republican background and long-standing relationship with Bush. He was director of operations for the transition team when Bush took office in January 1989.

Ryder was also director of operations for the 1988 Republican Party convention, which nominated Bush. Prior to that, he had been with a private, high-volume computer mail-distribution company, TCOM Systems Inc. For a time he was director of the advance staff under Bush when the latter was vice president.

Ryder is a graduate of Idaho State University. He and his wife, Margaret, have two children. His wife is a member of the staff of the White House office of presidential personnel.

Pope to Leave Money-Making Job

■ Donna Pope, the former Ohio state legislator who successfully held off congressional proposals to force a redesign the nation's coins, will leave her position as director of the U.S. Mint later this year.

Pope said yesterday she may return to Ohio to work in state government.

Numismatic News, which disclosed Pope's decision not to seek a third five-year term, said Barbara E. McTurk, a former Bush campaign official who has been superintendent of the Denver Mint since 1989, is likely to succeed Pope.

Pope revived a dormant commemorative coin program during her tenure. It raised millions of dollars for the U.S. Olympic team and other charities in the process.

Wash. Post 4/11/91

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1948	\$18.50	1952
1948-D	11.50	1952-S
1949	35.00	1952-S
1949-D	39.00	1953
1949-S	79.00	1953-S
1950	29.00	1953-S
1950-D	22.00	1954
1951	12.50	1954-S
1951-D	39.00	1954-S
1951-S	25.00	1955



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The myth is that any decision of the Warren court of the '60s is somehow sacrosanct, which ignores the fact that the Warren court was, in many instances, an aberration from many decades, not just two, of fairly consistent decisions in the area of criminal law. If the doctrine of *stare decisis* did not hinder the Warren court from years of judicial exploration, it should not bind later courts from returning to the years before Warren.

The practical realities ignored are legion, but one can mention the soaring murder rates and the number of criminals loosed on society by courts steeped in the Warren court myth. One does not need to be in favor of coerced confessions, or condone them

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Vol. 35 Issue 1791

August 8, 1994

Second die shop on tap at Denver Mint

Engraving, master die output to stay in Philadelphia

Groundbreaking for a new die production shop at the Denver Mint to supplement the only current existing die shop at the Philadelphia Mint is scheduled for September, with the production to begin sometime by the spring of 1996.

Rich Schemmer, president of Combined Organizations of Numismatic Error Collectors of America, learned of the sched-

uled second die shop on July 14 during a Denver Mint tour by collectors and instructors from the American Numismatic Association Summer Conference in Colorado Springs. Schemmer alerted *Coin World* with the news.

In a July 21 interview with *Coin World*, Duane R. Sjaardema, chief of the Plant Engineering Division at Denver, said the

20,000-square-foot addition will accommodate production of dies for circulating coins, commemorative coins and medals. Sjaardema said the planned die shop at Denver is projected to be capable of producing 50,000 dies initially for use at Denver, with capability to expand that output for Denver or to other Mint facilities. More than two dozen jobs are expected to be added as a result.

Cost of the addition of the die shop at Denver is expected to cost in excess of \$5 million, exclusive of machinery, Sjaardema said. He said construction is expected to be completed by January 1996, and equipment moved in within the next two months. Die production could begin sometime after March 1996, he said.

Traditionally, the die shop and engraving department of the U.S. Mint has been located solely at the Philadelphia Mint since 1792. The Mint has never operated a die-making facility at another location since the Philadelphia Mint opened.

The Mint's engraving staff will remain in Philadelphia. The production of plaster models by the Mint's sculptor-engravers will remain in Philadelphia. From that stage, the models are placed on a Janvier reducing machine from which a master hub is made for later production of master dies. All master die pro-



THE CUTTING and preparation of die stock, as shown here at the Philadelphia Mint, is but one of the operations scheduled to be undertaken at the Denver Mint with the addition of a die shop there.

Please see **DENVER** Page 39

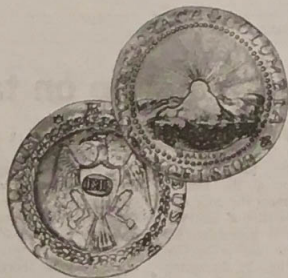
INSIDE this week

Trends 28

Early quarters to
Anthony dollars

WWII collectibles ...10

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DENVER from Page 1

duction will also remain at Philadelphia.

It is during the master die stage that the Mint mark for the dies intended for each coinage production facility is placed. The Mint marks will continue to be placed on the master dies at Philadelphia, Sjaardema said. The master dies for each obverse and reverse coin or medal will then be sent to Denver.

The die shop planned at Denver will include a blanking room, hubbing room, heat treating area, and a quality control or quality assurance area. The Denver facility will be able to use the master dies to produce working hubs, and from them, working dies.

Raw die stock will be cut and prepared to proper specifications to receive the impressions from the working hubs to become



PRODUCTION OF dies for the Denver Mint is expected to begin at a new die shop to be operational at the facility in the spring of 1996.

working dies. During the process, the dies will be heat-treated, or annealed, for hardness. Blueprints show that the new die shop will house 14 new coin vaults.

Sjaardema said the coin vaults will be constructed beneath the planned die shop, with current coin storage space being converted to counting and bagging operations or for some other use.

Creation of a second die shop in addition to the Philadelphia facility was originally proposed as part of the United States Mint's Fiscal Year 1993 budget request. At that time, the cost was projected at \$8.5 million, with the funding to come from reimbursable operations.

The Mint's rationale for a second die shop was tied to a significant expansion in reimbursable/numismatic operations because of the production of the new silver Proof set beginning in 1992, additional commemorative coin programs and additional medals. Mint officials were also considering a facility to handle die production should the current

Philadelphia operation be damaged or compromised.

No specific site was suggested, although consideration was being given at that time to Denver, San Francisco or another secure site near a Mint facility.

"With the current situation, we're quite vulnerable," Sjaardema said, noting that if something happened to the Philadelphia die shop, "the Mint could be out of business."

Denver's die shop, once operational, will be able to function as a backup to Philadelphia as well as handling the additional die

workload for the Mint's coinage and numismatic demands.

The possibility of the die shop coming closer to fruition, and specifically in the Denver area, was announced in 1993 during a Denver Mint tour by ANA Summer Conference participants. At that time, a senior Mint engineering official was scouting secure facilities in the Denver area which could accommodate a second die production shop.

Sjaardema told *Coin World* the Denver Mint itself was settled upon as the logical site for security as well as administrative reasons. **CW**

For the Record

Due to a typographical error, the Aug. 1 "Are You Aware" column on Page 23 should have

noted the Flowing Hair, Chain cent as being dated 1793, not 1794. **CW**



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Location, severity of marks crucial in making final grade determination

The grading standards for Mint State 60 through MS-63 Peace dollars were analyzed in previous installments of this column. For lower Uncirculated grades, negative aspects of a given coin tend to outweigh positive factors.

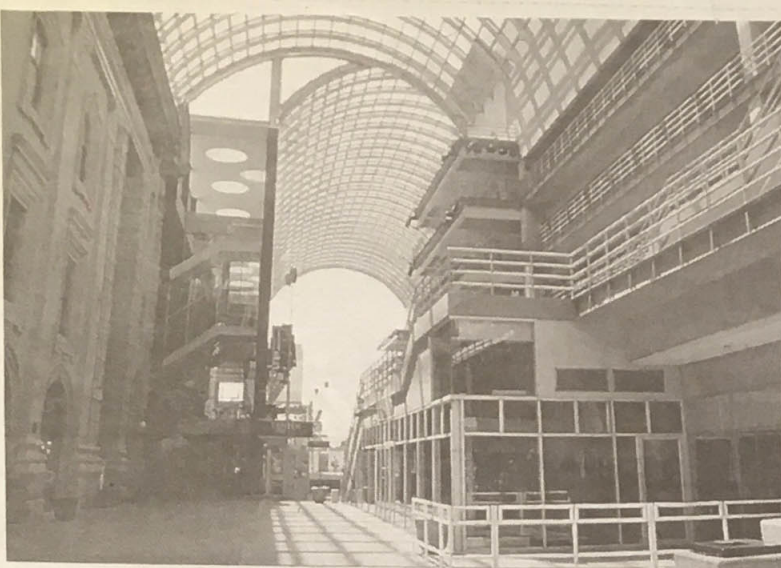
At the MS-64 grade, however, a Peace dollar's positive attributes begin to gain the upper hand.

Luster: An MS-64 Peace dollar should have luster that is original, wholesome, and above average quality for the date. The dull, impaired, lifeless luster which typifies MS-60 to -63 examples should not be present for MS-64 Peace dollars. Overdipped Peace dollars



SUPERIOR MINT luster makes this 1922 Peace dollar a high-end Mint State 64 specimen. Minor cream-colored spots on the obverse prevent an MS-65 grade.

strikes. The other S Mint dates may also be found weakly struck, but on average, the 1924-S, 1926-S, 1927-S, 1934-S and 1935-S will have a somewhat sharper strike than the first group of S Mint dates.



Sounds of Denver's growth are heard throughout the region

DENVER from page 2

munities in Rock Creek and Highlands Ranch and Parker and Thornton. Listen to drywall going on around homes in Louisville — a coal mining town between Denver and Boulder that's grown 20.7% since 1990 — and in Castle Rock (20%), site of this year's great Parade of Homes.

And nothing that happens this year... not the baseball strike, or some cutback in federal spending, or another foul-up out at our new airport on the prairie... will change the big transformations happening here.

This is a place where people want to buy a house, and spend their youth, and meet their mates, and raise their kids, and start a business, and make their fortunes. And it's even a place where some of them want to finish out their final days.

How do you like the price of a new house here in Denver? If you're from the West Coast, a three-bedroom with two-and-a-half baths, a full basement and a master suite — at \$135,000 — is a sight

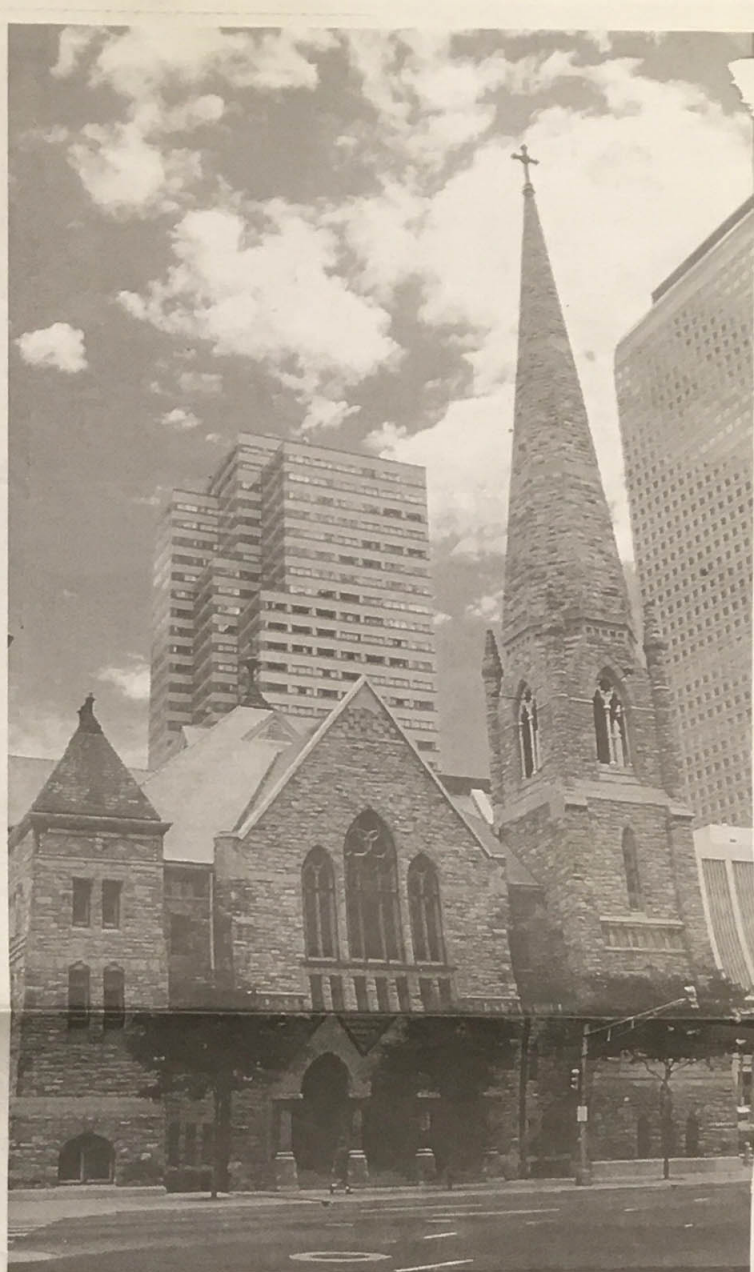
for sore eyes. Do you think you'll find the same kinds of deals available a year from now? Don't count on it.

The site that a \$135,000 new house is built on was developed one or two years ago, when plenty of platted land was still left over from the big S&L boom of the early 1980s. The ground that a new house goes on next year won't be such a deal.

Meanwhile, builders and developers are coming up against plenty of costs that are driving up the price of new homes: new special districts, school impact fees, higher prices for water taps, and higher permit fees and surcharges, just to name a few. They add up to thousands of dollars that will affect even the smallest, least expensive new home on the market.

All of these factors will gain more weight, not less, in years to come, as the "Make development pay its own way" sentiment gains popularity — and as new arrivals from other places join the growing

Please see DENVER page 5



*Tito: I'll bet you've heard of this mis-quote
Bob Feller*

Photos by Lorie Stover

Denver attractions:

ABOVE: The Denver Center for Performing Arts hosts the Colorado Symphony, Opera Colorado, the Colorado Ballet, the Denver Center Theatre Company and the Robert Garner/Center Attractions "Best of Broadway" series.

RIGHT: Trinity Church at 18th and Broadway offers historical tours every Sunday.

BELOW: The United States Mint produces five billion coins each year. Free tours are conducted weekdays.

Omnibus hearing on coin bills under consideration by House

By William T. Gibbs
COIN WORLD News Editor

Although it is already half over, the 101st Congress has not passed a single bit of numismatic legislation.

In fact, little substantive activity has happened on the numismatic legislative front since the 101st Congress convened Jan. 19, 1989, when compared to the recent flurry of bills passed in the 100th Congress and before.

There are currently more than 35 pieces of numismatic legislation before both houses of Congress, ranging in intent from seeking commemorative coins, to authorizing national gold medals for presentation to various individuals, to fighting drug dealers by tinkering with U.S. Federal Reserve notes.

The House Banking Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage is considering holding an omnibus hearing, possibly in March, on several pieces of numismatic legislation. However, a spokesman for the subcommittee said a decision on whether to hold such an omnibus hearing has not been made, and no date has been set.

The first session was not entirely inactive, four bills were passed although not by both houses. The House of Representatives has passed one measure, and the Senate, four, including an amended version of the sole House bill gaining approval:

- S. 681, seeking commemorative coins to mark the 1989-1990 centennial celebration of six western states, was approved by the Senate July 18.

- S. 148, seeking three commemorative coins honoring the 50th anniversary of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, was approved by the Senate Nov. 23.

- S. 428, seeking authorization to redesign all U.S. circulating coinage, was passed by the Senate June 23.

- H.R. 1553, seeking commemorative coins to mark the 1989-1990 centennial of six western states and a 90 percent silver Proof set, passed the House Nov. 20. The Senate passed an amended version of the bill Nov. 21, and sent the measure back to the House. The House has taken no additional action on the amended version.

Eleven bills seek commemorative coins, four Senate proposals and seven House bills. In addition to the three bills passed by one house, the commemorative coin bills are:

- S. 814, seeking a circulating gold-colored dollar coin commemorating the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the New World. The bill has been referred to the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee. A hearing is tentatively scheduled before the committee April 25.

Please see CONGRESS Page 20

CONGRESS from Page 3

- S. 1535, seeking commemorative coins honoring the World University Games in 1993.

- H.R. 1028, seeking commemorative coins marking the 50th anniversary of the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. The bill has been referred to the House Banking Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage.

- H.R. 1607, another measure seeking commemorative coins honoring the centennial of six western states and a 90 percent silver Proof set.

- H.R. 2754, seeking three commemorative coins marking the 1992 500th anniversary of Columbus' first voyage to the New World, and one of several measures to have more than 218 co-sponsors (the number necessary for a hearing before the Coinage subcommittee).

- H.R. 2761, seeking commemorative coins marking the 50th anniversary of the United Services Organization.

- H.R. 3056, seeking three commemorative coins honoring the 200th anniversary of the death of Benjamin Franklin.

- H.R. 3177, seeking commemorative coins and paper money honoring the 1993 World University Games.

Three non-commemorative coin measures are currently under consideration including S. 428, the circulating coinage redesign bill which passed the Senate June 23. The other measures are:

- H.R. 505, the House version of redesign bill. No action has been taken the July 12

hearing before the House Coinage subcommittee.

- H.R. 1068, a measure which would authorize the striking of a gold-colored dollar coin and an end to production of the \$1 Federal Reserve note.

Eleven bills seek medals, five of which are national gold medals which would be presented to various individuals: Frank Capra, James Stewart, Fred Zinnemann, Robert Wise, Brig. Gen. Herbert Wassom and Arnold Raphael. In each of the five bills, provisions are made for the production of bronze duplicates for sale to collectors by the U.S. Mint.

The other six bills seek commemorative medals: Senate and House bills seeking medals for the 1993 World University Games, a House bill seeking medals honoring the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Coast Guard, a House bill seeking medals commemorating the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, a House bill seeking medals commemorating the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, and medals commemorating the 100th anniversary of Yosemite National Park.

In addition to collector-oriented bills, there are a number of proposals seeking such things as a return to the gold standard and a redesign of certain denominations of Federal Reserve notes to combat illegal use of the notes.

No numismatic legislation has been introduced since the second session of the 101st Congress convened in January as of Feb. 7.

ROCHETTE

(From Page 18)

train, with armed guards, was taking a shipment of coins from the Denver Mint to Phoenix, Ariz. The train consisted of four wagons of unusual style, running gear and a center frame box holding kegs — nothing more. One may have carried supplies.

The wagon train stopped one night at the ranch and left before daybreak, heading southwest.

Days later a group of riders visited the ranch, following the trail of the earlier wagon train. The wagons, the ranchers were told, never reached their next scheduled stop on the original itinerary — Montrose, Colo., some 14 miles west of the Black Canyon country.

Jim Wilson surmised that the drivers may have brought their wagons too close to the rim, a weakened area giving way, and the dense brush at river's edge hiding the wreckage.

The Mint in Denver confirmed that new coins were once shipped in wooden kegs. Allowing for six kegs to the wagon, four wagons in all, the total is 24 lost kegs.

They may lie somewhere at the bottom of Black Canyon — uncirculated 1908-D dimes worth as much as \$25 million to today's collectors.

ing legislation, creation of the design, and the personalities involved in the project, he also pointed out the collectibility of the original case, brochure and order form for the coin.

Could it be that those 10 people only read the captions under the pictures and assumed that the society would still be offering the coins, even though the captions referred to an event in 1937 and described the marketing of that time period? Perhaps. Have we not been told a thousand times that one picture is worth a thousand words!

A more likely scenario is that those 10 persons are very close readers and took the time to calculate the mintage figures. Swiatek reports that 50,028 coins were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in August 1937; 32,000 were later re-

organization intentionally held back some coins to be sold 50 and even 100 years after the issue date. And private hoards of commemoratives from the 1930s have been found from time to time.

However, we doubt any organization would seriously contemplate selling U.S. commemoratives produced prior to 1954 at original issue price.

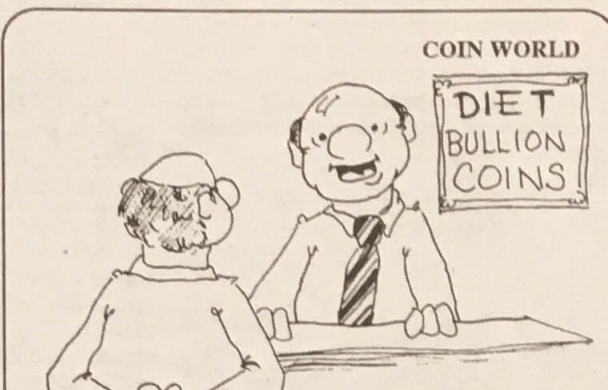
The Antietam half (sold in 1937 at issue for \$1.65) in the same issue of *Coin World* which featured Swiatek's article ranged from \$285 in Extremely Fine to \$875 for a Mint State 65 specimen in the U.S. Trends values.

From the perspective of the bargain hunter, it was probably worth his 25-cent stamp to find out if there might be a coin or two waiting for discovery! From the historical society's perspective, it wasn't.

good for hobby, preserve coins

Striking the issues

By Andrew Woodruff



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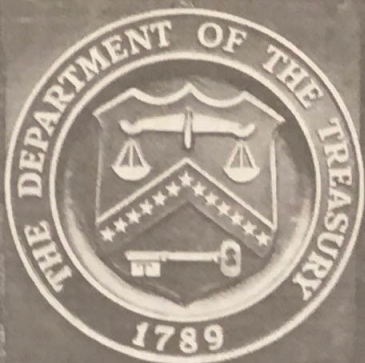
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Few things in this world are more thrilling than money. The U.S. Mint, 320 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, is one of only two places in the country where you can watch coins being made. And admission is free.

"We produce coins for circulation in all denominations from a half-dollar to the penny, and also do commemorative coins," says Tito Rael, chief of exhibits and public sales. "Our quota is 30-32 million coins a day, and 7 billion a

year."

"People love to watch all the money going around on the conveyor belts."

Another highlight, he said, is the mint's gold display — six bars of almost pure gold. There also are commemorative coin sets, president's signatures, confederate money, gold certificates, silver certificates, an educational series of the most artistic money ever made, and misprinted money —

U.S. Mint

either on display or available for purchase in the gift shop.

For \$1, kids can stamp out their own commemorative coins.

Summertime hours are 8:10 a.m.-3 p.m., Monday through Friday; Wednesday, 9:10 a.m.-3 p.m. Twenty-minute guided, or semi-self-guided tours are available.

Admittance is on a first-come, first-served basis, and there's often a wait, but it's worth it. Besides, the price is right.

Mint may use ultrasound on pigeons

By Gary Gerhardt

Rocky Mountain News Staff Writer

Denver Mint officials are considering ultrasonic devices in hopes of shooing away flocks of pigeons that use the historic building as a roosting site.

"Pigeons are a problem, especially on the south dock where workers constantly have to contend with droppings," said Jon Rawlson, special assistant to the U.S. Mint director in Washington.

"Right now, we're looking into the costs and effectiveness of using the ultrasonic devices in hopes that might work," Rawlson said.

The problem is compounded because Denver boasts a pair of endan-

gered peregrine falcons that dine on pigeons. As such, Denver Mint director Barbara MacTurk has ruled out the use of poisons.

The peregrine falcons became endangered by preying on birds that wintered in Mexico and ate crops dusted with DDT. The peregrines then suffered secondary poisoning which caused eggshell thinning.

"This problem isn't unique to Denver," said Dave Otis of the Denver Wildlife Research Center in Lakewood. "We've received similar calls from Salt Lake City, Chicago and other cities where peregrines live in urban areas."

Otis thinks the ultrasonic devices, which emit high-pitched sounds above the range of hearing by humans, would

be the perfect answer — if they work perfectly.

"We tested ultrasonic devices, along with visual and sonic devices, in an abandoned building," Otis said, "but within a day, all the pigeons were used to them and were roosting within 20 feet of the machines."

He said such devices cost a couple of hundred dollars each. There are a number of non-toxic products on the market designed to discourage pigeons. Otis said, including spikes that can be attached to perching areas, caulking compounds that make pigeons' feet sticky, and even a liquid spray to give them a bit foot.



Jay Koetzer/Rocky Mountain News

an inmate's hands at Denver County Jail, where smoking is permitted.

and anti-Semitic incidents to see if they're related. . . . Sen. Wayne Allard, R-Loveland, won a 4th Congressional District Republican Primary endorsement from the National Federation of Independent Business, beating out Sen. Jim Brandon, R-Akron.

Rocky Mountain News staff

■ **Mother charged in son's death/19**

■ **No 'Bart ban' so far in metro-area schools/24**

■ **Weekend celebrations honor war dead/26**

■ **One of Mormons' earliest female elders dies/32**

ate used a weaker cover accept ciga- en pains to cut the in- ly, offering hard candy es inmates

with ice water and an American Cancer Society video, *Fresh Start: Stop Smoking in 21 Days*, and any inmates suffering severe smoking withdrawal are given medical attention, Johnsen said.

Overall, Johnsen said, the smoking ban has been successful.

"It's going well. It always has," Johnsen said.

Now that the jail has cleaner air,

Johnsen said, it's easy to detect the smell of smoke.

"They know they can't smoke, so it's just an accepted manner," Johnsen said.

Denver-area county jails are not as restrictive with designated areas for smokers. Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson counties allow inmates to smoke.

Hearing set for six numismatic bills

By Burnett Anderson
Washington Bureau

The fate of no less than six numismatic bills will be at stake in a hearing planned for Feb. 28 by the House Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage at the U.S. Capitol.

Most public attention has been focused on the proposed 1991-1992 issue for the 500th anniversary of Columbus' arrival in America, but there are two other measures with substantial backing which would compete with it in 1991.

One is a gold half eagle, silver dollar and clad half dollar series to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the massive Mount Rushmore presidential memorial and to raise funds "to improve,

enlarge, and renovate" it.

This measure has not only obtained a majority of House members as co-sponsors, but has already been approved by the Senate.

The second calls for a similar issue commemorating the 50th anniversary of the United Service Organization (USO), founded early in World War II to provide facilities and support for U.S. military and navy personnel wherever in the world they may be based.

This proposal, too, as with all the legislation to be taken up by the subcommittee, carries the names of a majority of representatives as co-sponsors.

The fourth coinage measure provides for a three-coin issue commemorating the 20th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's death. The coins would carry 1990

dates.

Designed to provide support for volunteer fire departments, a concept pioneered by Franklin, the bill would have to be approved very promptly if it is to be produced and marketed this year.

With the 1990 Eisenhower dollar already in production and the first specimens in the hands of pre-issue buyers, the U.S. Mint could probably accomplish

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HEARING

(From Page 4)

date it.

Chairman Richard Lehman, D-Calif., of the House coinage subcommittee, has expressed his concern over excessive proliferation of commemorative coinage.

However, all these measures have the backing of influential members, who are likely to be the lead-off witnesses at the upcoming hearing.

Unlike their usual willingness to predict the outcome of pending legislation, informed congressional staff members and other observers were wary of commenting on the probable future of most of these bills.

Approval of a commemorative program for the Columbus quinquennial of 1992 is generally considered to be almost certain. It could, however, be reduced to a single year of issue rather than the 1991-1992 program envisioned by its chief backer, Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill. Annunzio is the former chairman of the House coinage subcommittee.

The other two measures, also with the sponsorship of more than half the House members, provide for national medals, both of which are expected to

get the blessing of the subcommittee.

One would authorize a national medal for the U.S. Coast Guard, to complement those already available for the Army and Navy.

The other, sponsored by chairman Lehman, would provide for a national medal commemorating the 100th anniversary of Yosemite National Park.

Rosen lists top 25 investments

Price volatility in the rare coin market, gold prices and tighter profit margins for dealers are discussed in the February issue of the *Rosen Numismatic Advisory*.

Editor Maurice Rosen provides his list of 25 top U.S. investment coins in his annual review and forecast issue. Among the choices are Classic and Braided Hair half cents in MS-65 red, 1873 and 1874 Seated Liberty dimes, quarters and half dollars in MS-65 and Proof-65, and MS-66 Barber quarters and half dollars.

Subscription information may be obtained from Numismatic Counseling, Inc., P.O. Box 38, Plainview, N.Y. 11803.

Cleanup firm's protest stalls Mint work

The Associated Press

DENVER — An Oklahoma company hired to remove asbestos from the Denver Mint may have had OSHA violations in past jobs that could bar it from carrying out the \$2 million project, it has been disclosed in a U.S. District Court hearing.

U.S. District Judge Sherman Pinesilver, in an unusually quick decision, issued a temporary restraining order against LVI Corp. of Oklahoma City, which had received the contract for \$1.8 million.

Pinesilver held that a Grand Junction firm, A&B Asbestos Abatement, could either be removed from the job or be required to halt work if LVI is allowed to continue the work. A&B contended it had the bid for the project, but that there were improper contract manipulations that caused it to be withdrawn.

In addition to the OSHA violations, which reportedly occurred in Texas, Pennsylvania and New York, records showed that LVI had five employees with felony convictions working on the Mint job who

were barred from entry to the building, and a suit had an outstanding felony warrant that led to his arrest this month.

LVI, contacted by telephone, declined to comment on the action Pinesilver heard on the action.

The order on Wednesday after hearing arguments by the Grand Junction firm's lawyer, John Evans-

Denver breaks new ground

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held Sept. 5 for construction of a new visitors entrance to the Denver Mint.

Printed by U.S. Sen. William L. Armstrong, R-Colo., and State Historic Preservation Officer Barbara Sudler, the two-story structure on Cherokee Street is designed to provide shelter for the large crowds of visitors as they wait to enter the Denver Mint and to provide improved access for the handicapped.

Mint Director Donna Pope, Treasurer of the United States Catalina Vasquez Villalpando and Denver Mint Superintendent Bar-

bara E. McTurk worked closely with the State Historical Preservation Office in Colorado, the Denver Landmark Commission and local officials to create a design to preserve the building's historic architecture.

The Denver Mint is one of the city's most popular tourist attractions, drawing more than 237,000 visitors in 1989 and nearly 2 million since 1982.

The Mint facility consists of the original 1904 structure, as well as additions made in 1935, 1966 and 1984. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, and expanded again in 1986.

In the United States series, copper-nickel 3-cent coins, minted from 1865 through 1889, are unusual inasmuch as only one design was produced over a relatively long span of years. Mintage was continuous, although in the years 1877, 1878 and 1886 no specimens were struck for commerce, and examples were limited to Proofs made to be sold at a premium to collectors.

There are no great rarities in the copper-nickel 3-cent coin series, although the 1877 and 1878 specimens are elusive. In addition to the regular date sequence, there is a variety which is included in the set, the 1887/6, which is an interesting example of an overdate in Proof grade (most overdates in other series are found among business strikes).

million the next year, fewer than 4 million the next year, and so on. Finally, in 1889, the denomination was discontinued.

Shield 5-cent coins

Like the 2-cent coin and copper-nickel 3-cent coin, the copper-nickel 5-cent coin was introduced during the Civil War era (actually a year after the Civil War, 1866) to supply coins for circulation in a time when Americans continued to hoard silver coins. Unlike its smaller denomination counterparts, the copper-nickel 5-cent coin proved popular, and the denomination is still produced in large quantities today.

The first copper-nickel 5-cent coins produced were of the Shield type and display
Please see BOWERS Page 83

Yasui weren't President Re-operations and an living Japanese World War II. But

artime governor. ed in the racist as- ericans, Carr wel- and protected their e Japanese-Ameri-

cans responded by proving every bit as loyal as German-Americans and Italian-Americans — who escaped similar abuse.

After the war, Yasui led a long legal fight to win an official apology for the mistreatment of the Japanese-Americans.

Both Carr and Yasui went to their rewards before Reagan's symbolic action Wednesday. But their courage and decency amidst public hysteria led directly to expunging this stain from our national honor.



LETTERS

Consider the

ks; U.S. should pay up

many deadly con- the Soviet invasion is in Angola and

3 different dates for \$1365.00
(Dates of our choice)



\$10 Liberty Gold Coins
Brilliant Uncirculated
With spot gold holding firmly over \$400.00, these are a tremendous value.

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\$10 Indian Gold Coins
Brilliant Uncirculated
Well struck, great luster, and carefully selected for a lack of marks!

00 each
for \$1359.00
(choice)

1878-CC	82.50	1894-S	350.00
1879-0	39.00	1896-S	595.00
1880-0	39.00	1897-S	45.00
1883-CC	72.50	1899	69.00
1886-0	325.00	1899-S	129.00
1887-0	37.50	1900-S	89.00
1888-S	89.00	1901	750.00
1888-CC	5995.00	1902	35.00
1889-S	89.00	1903	29.00
1890-S	42.50	1904	59.00

COPY MUST BE RECEIVED BY
12:00 NOON ON **FEBRUARY 27TH**

CLASSIFICATIONS AVAILABLE

U.S. COIN 100 SALE	346	Foreign Gold	461
Gold	347	Gold	462
U.S. 100 Sale	348	Gold	463
U.S. 100 Sale	349	Gold	464
U.S. 100 Sale	350	Gold	465
U.S. 100 Sale	351	Gold	466
U.S. 100 Sale	352	Gold	467
U.S. 100 Sale	353	Gold	468
U.S. 100 Sale	354	Gold	469
U.S. 100 Sale	355	Gold	470
U.S. 100 Sale	356	Gold	471
U.S. 100 Sale	357	Gold	472
U.S. 100 Sale	358	Gold	473
U.S. 100 Sale	359	Gold	474
U.S. 100 Sale	360	Gold	475
U.S. 100 Sale	361	Gold	476
U.S. 100 Sale	362	Gold	477
U.S. 100 Sale	363	Gold	478
U.S. 100 Sale	364	Gold	479
U.S. 100 Sale	365	Gold	480
U.S. 100 Sale	366	Gold	481
U.S. 100 Sale	367	Gold	482
U.S. 100 Sale	368	Gold	483
U.S. 100 Sale	369	Gold	484
U.S. 100 Sale	370	Gold	485
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U.S. 100 Sale	374	Gold	489
U.S. 100 Sale	375	Gold	490
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U.S. 100 Sale	379	Gold	494
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U.S. 100 Sale	382	Gold	497
U.S. 100 Sale	383	Gold	498
U.S. 100 Sale	384	Gold	499
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U.S. 100 Sale	387	Gold	502
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U.S. 100 Sale	392	Gold	507
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U.S. 100 Sale	413	Gold	528
U.S. 100 Sale	414	Gold	529
U.S. 100 Sale	415	Gold	530
U.S. 100 Sale	416	Gold	531
U.S. 100 Sale	417	Gold	532
U.S. 100 Sale	418	Gold	533
U.S. 100 Sale	419	Gold	534
U.S. 100 Sale	420	Gold	535
U.S. 100 Sale	421	Gold	536
U.S. 100 Sale	422	Gold	537
U.S. 100 Sale	423	Gold	538
U.S. 100 Sale	424	Gold	539
U.S. 100 Sale	425	Gold	540
U.S. 100 Sale	426	Gold	541
U.S. 100 Sale	427	Gold	542
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U.S. 100 Sale	431	Gold	546
U.S. 100 Sale	432	Gold	547
U.S. 100 Sale	433	Gold	548
U.S. 100 Sale	434	Gold	549
U.S. 100 Sale	435	Gold	550
U.S. 100 Sale	436	Gold	551
U.S. 100 Sale	437	Gold	552
U.S. 100 Sale	438	Gold	553
U.S. 100 Sale	439	Gold	554
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U.S. 100 Sale	446	Gold	561
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U.S. 100 Sale	449	Gold	564
U.S. 100 Sale	450	Gold	565
U.S. 100 Sale	451	Gold	566
U.S. 100 Sale	452	Gold	567
U.S. 100 Sale	453	Gold	568
U.S. 100 Sale	454	Gold	569
U.S. 100 Sale	455	Gold	570
U.S. 100 Sale	456	Gold	571
U.S. 100 Sale	457	Gold	572
U.S. 100 Sale	458	Gold	573
U.S. 100 Sale	459	Gold	574
U.S. 100 Sale	460	Gold	575
U.S. 100 Sale	461	Gold	576
U.S. 100 Sale	462	Gold	577
U.S. 100 Sale	463	Gold	578
U.S. 100 Sale	464	Gold	579
U.S. 100 Sale	465	Gold	580
U.S. 100 Sale	466	Gold	581
U.S. 100 Sale	467	Gold	582
U.S. 100 Sale	468	Gold	583
U.S. 100 Sale	469	Gold	584
U.S. 100 Sale	470	Gold	585
U.S. 100 Sale	471	Gold	586
U.S. 100 Sale	472	Gold	587
U.S. 100 Sale	473	Gold	588
U.S. 100 Sale	474	Gold	589
U.S. 100 Sale	475	Gold	590
U.S. 100 Sale	476	Gold	591
U.S. 100 Sale	477	Gold	592
U.S. 100 Sale	478	Gold	593
U.S. 100 Sale	479	Gold	594
U.S. 100 Sale	480	Gold	595
U.S. 100 Sale	481	Gold	596
U.S. 100 Sale	482	Gold	597
U.S. 100 Sale	483	Gold	598
U.S. 100 Sale	484	Gold	599
U.S. 100 Sale	485	Gold	600

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- Free classified offer is available
- One free classified ad per subscriber
- Free classified ads must be submitted in form in each
- Will be ACCEPTED
- Free classified ads must list only
- and tokens and other economic
- See the available classifications
- Sorry, we cannot accept ads for
- solicitations
- The free classified offer will end
- Free classified word ads must be

new finds. You on the head!"

Misc. Newspaper Articles 1987-1994

